THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

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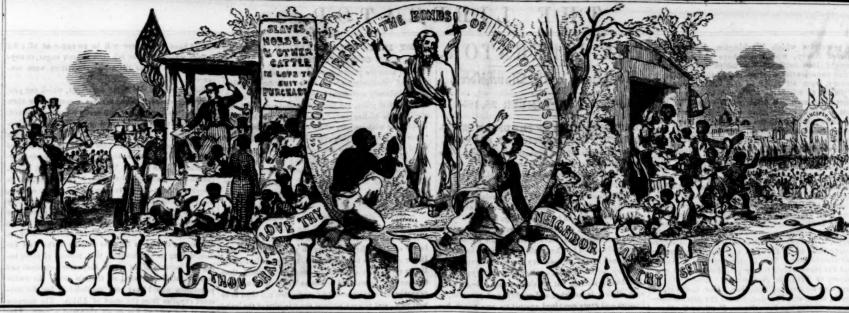
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ere times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

sittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, via :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNEED QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PRILLETS

In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of cort question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1108.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE BENEFITS OF SLAVERY - THE IN-MISTICE OF THE NORTH.

orts from the volume, entitled 'A South-Side her of SLAVERY, or, Three Months at the South, in 1851, by NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D. To see slaves with broadcloth suits, well-fitting

In see states and the shirts, polished boots, gloves, advictles for sunshades, the best of hats, their sang men with their blue coats and bright butas, in the latest style, white Marseilles vests, as, in the pantinous, attentions, and some old men learn-nains, elegant sticks, and some old men learn-their ivory and allver-headed staves, as re-ble in their attire as any who that day went a house of God, was more than I was prethe house of you, was more than I was pre-ared to see. As to that group of them under the res, had been unseen, I would have followed g impulse to shake hands with the whole of as a vent to my pleasure in seeing slaves all the hearing of respectable, dignified Chris-

dia gentlemen.

Some slaves are owners of bank and railroad ghares. A slave woman, having had three hunded dollars stolen from her by a white man, her master was quostioned in court as to the probability of her having had so much money. He said ily of her having had so much money. He said that he not unfrequently had borrowed fifty and a hadred dollars of her, and added, that she was always very strict as to his promised time of pay-

A strong public sentiment protects the person of A strong public semiment protects the person of the size against annoyances and injuries. Boys and men cannot abuse another man's servant.— Wrongs to his person are avenged. It amounts in many cases to a chivalric feeling, increased by a sees of atter meanness and cowardice, in striking or insulting one who cannot return insult for insult, and blow for blow.

salt, and blow for blow.

In Georgia it is much safer to kill a white man than a negro; and if either is done in South Car-olina, the law is exceedingly apt to be put in

It is well for themselves that the blacks do not has the temptations which the liberty of tessifying against the whites would give them. While
they are thus restricted by law, for obvious reason, from giving testimony, their evidence has its
just weight with juries, when it is known.

Prevention of crime among the lower class of

Prevention of crime among the lower class of seisty is one striking feature of slavery. Day and night, every one of them is amenable to a master. If ill-disposed, he has his own policeman in list owner. Thus three millions of the laboring class of our population are in a condition most favorable to preservation from crimes against society.

It must follow of necessity, that a large amount of crime is prevented by the personal relation of the colored man to a white citizer. It would be a benefit to some of our immigrants at the north, and to society, if government could thus prevent es of the peace through mas-

tem, overseers, or guardians.
One consequence of the disposal of the colored people as to individual control is, the absence of mobs. That fearful element in society, an irre-sponsible and low class, is not found at the South. et brawls and conflicts between two races of aboring people, or the ignorant and more excitaare mostly unknown within the bounds of slavery. Our great source of disturbance at the north, jeal-

un Catholic laborers, is obviated there.

There is another striking peculiarity of southern society which is attributable to slavery, and is very interesting to a northerner at the present day. While the colored people are superstitious and excitable, popular delusions and fanaticisms do not prevail among them. That class of society among prevai among them. That class of society among as in which these things get root, has a substitute in the colored population. Spiritual rappings, biology, second-adventism. Mormonism, and the whole spawn of errors which infect us, do not find subject at the south. There is far more faith in the north role of the control of the south. Pauperism is prevented by slavery. This idea is absard, no doubt, in the apprehension of many at the north, who think that slaves are, as a matof course, paupers. Nothing can be more un-

Erery slave has an inalienable claim in law upa bis owner for support for the whole of life. He can not be thrust into an almshouse, he can not because a ragrant, he can not be his living, he can not be wholly neglected when he is old and decreption.

Thus the pauper establishments of the free States, the burden and care of immigrants, are al-most entirely obviated at the south by the colored

I shought of our eleven thousand paupers who have been received at Deer Island, in Boston harber, during the short time that it has been appropriated to that purpose, and of our large State workhouses, which we so patiently built for the drags of the foreign population.

dregs of the foreign population.

The accusation against slavery, of working human beings without wages, must be modified, if we give a proper meaning to the term wages. A sipulated sum per diem is our common notion of wages. A vast many slaves get wages in a better form that this—in provision for their support for the whole of life, with permission to carn something, and more or less according to the disposition of the masters and the ability of the slaves.

Probably, in very many places, at the south a

deed, with plous military and naval commanders, and their soldiers and sailors: subordination, attended with respect and love, opens the widest door for persuasion; and if the numbers of plous slaves are an indication, it must be confessed that slave owners, as a body, have performed their Christian duties to their slaves to a degree which the masters of free apprentices and the employers of free laborers have as yet hardly equalled.

Judging of them as you meet them in the street,

with no care about short crops, the markets, notes payable, bills due, be relieved from the necessity of planning and contriving, all the hard thinking being done for him by another, while useful and honorable employment fills his thoughts and hands, he is so far in a situation favorable to great comfort which will show itself in his whole outer man. Some will say. This is the lowest kind of happi-

ness.' Yet it is all that a large portion of the race seek for; and few, except slaces, obtain it.

I feel like one who has visited a friend who is sick, and reported to be destitute and extremely miserable, but has found him comfortable and hap-

The charge of vilely multiplying negroes in Virginia, is one of those exaggerations of which this subject is full, and is reduced to this—that Virginia, being an old State, fully stocked, the surplus black population naturally flows off where their

numbers are less (!!)

It seems to be taken for granted, that to be sold is inevitably to pass from a good to an inferior condition. This is as much a mistake as it would good masters as those whose death makes it nec-essary to scatter the slaves of an estate. The

The truth is, the great majority of our Presby-

at the sale of one's own children as instinctively as at the north, and points the finger at this

bers of those Presbyterian churches of the south, which still prefer to co-operate with the Board cannot, which still prefer to co-operate with the American Board of missions, lument that the Board cannot, consistently, send its agents into slave States to foster the spirit of missions. O thou enemy of God and man, what joy must it be to thee in this way, and by this means, to have rent asunder the counsel and offers. God's elect, preventing them, too, from affection-ate counsel and effort for the good of the African!

What communion we used to have with southern riends here! But now they feel and act as though

Triends here! But now they feel and act as though accused of crime.

What has the south done to injure us, except through our sensibilities on the subject of slavery!
What have we done to her, but admonish, threaten, and indict her before God, excommunicate her, sliv up insurrection among her slaves, endanger her homes, make her Christions and ministers odious in other lands! And now that she has availed hereelf of a northern measure for her defence, we are ready to move the country from its foundations. We ought to reflect, whether we have not been enforcing our moral sentiments upon the south in

SELECTIONS.

From the Free Presbyterian. 'NOT AN ABOLITION CHURCH.'

What Church! The New School Presbyterian, according to one of its own papers, the Christian Observer, of Philadelphia. Hear the Observer:—

the masters of free apprentices and the employers of free laborers have as yet hardly equalled.

Judging of them as you meet them in the street, see them at work, or at church, or in their prayer meetings and singing meetings, or walking on the Sabbath or holidays, one must see that they are a happy people, their physical condition superior to that of very many of our operatives, far superior to the common Irish people in our cities, and immeasurably above thousands in Great Britain.

The comparative number of the insane among the slaves is exceedingly small.

As responsibility, anxiety about the present and future are the chief enomies to cheerfulness, and, among mental causes, to health, it is obvious that the action of the last General Assembly, on the anti-slavery memorials, is doing them great injury. The Assembly, it will be recollected, merely re-affirmed, without repeating the testimony of previous Assemblies, against the system of slavery. Old School men, as they call themselves, and partisans of different denominations, have seed upon this re-affirmation of former testimonics as a proof—which it is not—that ours is an Abolition Assembly, and an Abolition Church? And Abolition Assembly, and an Abolition Church? And abolition Assembly are the action of the last General Assembly, on the anti-slavery memorials, is doing them great injury. The Assembly, it will be recollected, merely re-affirmed, without repeating the testimony of previous Assembly, and any previous Assembly, and any previous Assembly, and the action of the last General Assembly, on the action of the last General Assembly, on the action of the last General Assembly, in the action of the last General Assembly, in that the action of the last General Assembly, in the action of the action

In answer to this idle charge, we must say in few words—that it is a sheer partisan fabrication. It is not true. Our Church is not an Abolition Church, in the technical sense of the term. It no doubt regards the existence of slavery as an evil, as it did in 1818—and as it ever has. This has always been admitted at the South, as well as at the North, by Christian men. But the peculiar dog-mas of abolitionists are repudiated even by those who drafted the testimonies, now cited to convict us of the errors of abolitionism. The principles of abolitionists are not in our standards, nor are ey avowed by many who approve of the testi-

onies in question.
But if it were shown that these testimonies were abolition in spirit and sentiment, it would merely indicate that such were the opinions of the Assemblies adopting them; it could not convict the Church of holding such opinions. The opin-ions of a General Assembly are not the laws of the Church; they are not her doctrines; they are not, in some cases, even her opinions; they bind no one. Even those who vote for them are at liberty to discluin them. They are merely the opinion be to assert the same of changes on the part of domestic servants in the free States. There are as to disclaim them. They are merely the opinion

change itself is not necessarily an evil.

Let us not require too much of slavery. Let us not insist that the slaves shall never be separated, nor their families broken up.

Christian public sentiment at the south revolts at the sale of one's own children as instinctively better than the points and points the finger at this course while the course and points the finger at this course while the finger at this course while the finger at the sale of one's own children as instinctively better that the last Assembly did not dispose of the course while the finger at this course while the finger at this course while the finger at the sale of one's own children as instinctively better that the last Assembly did not dispose of the course while the finger at this course while the finger at this course while the finger at the sale of the course while the finger at the sale of the course while the finger at the course while the as at the north, and points the finger at this abomination.

One cannot be long at the south, and not see for himself that the perfection of human happiness in a serving class is found among certain slaves.

There is nothing that approaches to it, except the relation of certain servants and dependants of noble families in Great Britain; but at the south, the relation and the happiness do not depend upon

there is nothing that approaches to it, except the relation of certain servants and dependants of nother relation and the happiness do not depend upon family and wealth; every householder may be a master or mistress, to whom it will be a privilege to belong.

If one thing is more obvious than another to a friendly northerner at the south, it is that northern interference is largely responsible for withholding the Word of God from the hands of millions of souls in our land.

What strange adversity has followed those who have been foremost in the anti-slavery cause! The south was just on the eve of abolishing elarcety; the abolitionists arose, and put it back within its innermost intrenchments. We had sueceded, as we thought, in restricting slavery to its ancient limits, when the liberty party, by their well-known decisive influence in a presidential election, added that vast State of Texas to slave territory.

The present bondage of the slaves, with all its evils, real or supp.sed, it would then be seen, is by no means the worst condition into which they could fall. Their women would be debased without measure, if set free.

How sad it made me feel to see the great Baptist communion in our country divided by this slavery y question; and when my soul was melted by the eloquence of Methodist brethren preaching Jesus (') to the slaves, it was painful to think that the same ploughshare had furrowed a deep line of separation between them and their northern friends; nor could I, without sorrow, hear members.

There is a huge amount of misstatement among them the west chould read that northern is a huge amount of misstatement among them the their Church, it is doing more than any other large denomination to destroy slavery. Now the shall we believe! The Observer insists that their Church is a real, simon pure which shall their church is a real, simon pure which shall their church, it is doing more than any other large denomination to destroy slavery. Now sholitionists are repudiated even by those who drafted their test

Letter of the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge to the N. Y. Evangelist, Oct. 18, 1834. J. Leavitt, then Ed-

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other lands! And now that she has availed hereiff of a northern measure for her defence, we have the contrust from its foundations. The provision for their support for the white the provision of the support for the white the provision of the support for the whole of life, with permission to cars someonic, and more or less according to the disposition of the masters and the ability of the slaves. To hally, in very many places at the south, a star grave reference of being our moral sentiments upon the south in officiation, we are sent man man. The proportion of the slaves surprises error visitor.

Their acquaintance with the word of God is, to grave the control of the surprise and the surprise surprises of the proportion of the slaves surprises error visitor.

Their acquaintance with the word of God is, to grave the control of the surprise surprise and the surprise of the surprise of

ing side by side with Cassius M. Clay and John G. Fee, in their chivalric and heroic conflict with slavery. With his talents, experience, and wide influence, he would be a tower of strength to the cause. He would be thus instrumental in freeing his native State from the fretting leprosy that is eating out its life; and would do a work for which posterity would embalm his memory in their heart of hearts. But, alas! how has the mighty fallen! He stands now with the reckless propagandists, who are urging on the South and the nation to swift destruction. He has bartered his birthright for a mess of pottage. He has lent himself to fasten down forever on the vitals of his mother State, the incubus that is crushing her glory in the State, the incubus that is crushing her glory in the

There is little doubt that Dr. Breckinridge's de-There is little doubt that Dr. Breckinridge's defection is mainly owing to his ecclesiastical connection. The mournful apostacy of the Old School Presbyterian church in 1845, drew down in its train some of its brightest lights, as the tail of the apocalyptic dragon drew down the third part of the stars of heaven. If the position that 'domestic sheery, as it exists in the South, is no bar to Christian Communion, and that to declare it so would be to dissolve the organization of the Old School Presbyterian Church,' be true, then every faithful son of the church ought to cherish the faithful son of the church ought to cherish the institution with all his might, lest in its death the church, whose organization it cements, should fall to pieces. An angel of light in fellowship

is adopted, the Administration sustained, while the convention of its retainers declines to express any direct opinion of the Nebraska Act. And now in New York, the central organ of its supporters insist that in their State Convention, the true policy will be, to maintain silence on the question of freedom or slavery. Thus declining to endorse an act of the Administration, specially obnoxious in the North, while they pledge themselves to its support, and labor to shield it from retribution. These allies of the slave oligarchy hope to mystify the people, and seduce them insensibly into submission to the slave interest. What eare they, that the administration which they endorse has committed more flagrant crimes against allierty than any of its predecessors? What care they, that, in base submission to slaveholding dictation, it has robbed the non-slaveholders of the country of an immense domain consecrated to free labor institutions? What care they, that it has nutrured the men who have provoked civil strife on our borders, invaded a free Territory, overpowered its actual settlers, usurped the legislative power, virtually converted Kansas into a Missouri Colony, and now propose pains and penalties against any one who shall dare denonnee their tyranny! What care they, although its whole course has been a war of aggresion on the free States, on the rights of freemen and free labor? Not a word of rebuke, not even a sign of dissatisfaction, escapes them. On the contrary, they affirm their confidence in the Administration guilty of these abominations, and stand read to the contrary, they affirm their confidence in the Administration guilty of these abominations, and stand read to the more flagrated to the more flagrated to the contrary, they affirm their confidence in the Administration guilty of these abominations, and stand read to the more flagrated to the contrary, they affirm their confidence in the Administration guilty of these abominations, and stand read to the more flagrated to the contrary they affirm their

Washington, until Kansas is ready to send Atchison and Stringfellow as its senators to Washington
—thrust your hands deep into the people's treasury, and enrich every claimant who has lost a negro—steal or buy Cuba, and as much more territory for slavery as you choose—we will do nothing, say nothing against you, but continue steadfast in our devotion to the Union, the compromises of the Constitution, and to the Baltimore platform; and, when you have triumphed over all your enemies, silenced the voice of fanaticism, and established your empire beyond all doubt and unsettlement, then we will baptise it in the name of Democracy.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CASE OF THE PROPLE OF KANSAS.

At the settlement of Lawrence, in Kansas, situated about forty miles west of the Missouri

bott were intimidated, and allowed it. Mr. Abbott, finding that he would have no support from
them, resigned his place, and all of Colonel
Young's regiment of Missourians were permitted,
one after another, to deposit their votes, electing
a pro-slavery member to the legislature. The affair was properly represented to Governor Reeder,
who declared the election illegal, refused a certificate, and ordered a new choice. This time a freelate member was elected without coversition. He state member was elected, without opposition. He state member was elected, without opposition. He obtained his certificate of election, and presented it at the assembling of the legislature, but they rejected it, declared his place vacant, and filled it themselves by electing one of their confederates. This is the manner in which the assembly, recognised by Governor Shannon as the genuine legislature of Kansas, was constituted. In the other settlements, the same means were used as at Law-

isiature of Kansas, was constituted. In the other settlements, the same means were used as at Law-rence; the judges of elections were overawed or else driven from their posts by the threat of mur-der; but the real state of the case was representfall to pieces. An angel of light in fellowship ed to Governor Reeder only in a few instances, with a system so atrocious as American slavery, would run fearful risk of final apostacy. How much greater the danger to sinful, imperfect men!

—Free Presbyterian.

The question, whether slavery or freedom shall rule this Republic and the Continent it is embracing, has thrust aside all other issues, and men must range themselves on one side or the other, Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery, for Freedom or against it. He who will not rally under the black flag of slavery. He who will not openly enroll himself in the army of freedom, must be held an ally of the slave oligarchy, let him shout Democracy till be be hoarse.

All kinds of devices have been tried to stave off or cover up this great issue; but the arts of demagogueism have been almost exhausted—the refuges of lies are failing. Some time ago, the party of slavery held a convention in Maine. It declared its adhesion to the Administration, but forebore to express approbation of its Nebraska policy, vainly hoping, by this disingenuous device, to disarm the hostility of the people. Not long after, a like convention was held in Vermont, and a similar course pursued. In Pennsylvania, the same policy is adopted, the Administration sustained, while the convention of its retainers declines to express any direct opinion of the Nebraska Act. And now in New York, the central organ of its supporters insists that in their State Convention, the true policy is also state. The convention of the Nebraska Act. And now in New York, the central organ of its supporters insists that in their State Convention, the true policy is also state. The convention of the Nebraska Act. And now in New York, the central organ of its supporters insists that in their State Convention, the true policy is also state. The convention is supporters insists that in their State Convention, the true policy of the people. Not long after, a like the proper to recurst the totate, that they may serve as a sort of coars, that they may serve as a sort of coars, that they may serve as a sort of coars, the they may serve as a sort of coars, the they may serve as a sort of coars. The means by which these men proclate, the they can the they be dead their legislate and their retu We have thought it proper to recur to these cir-

and free labor? Not a word of rebuke, not even a sign of dissatisfaction, escapes them. On the contrary, they affirm their confidence in the Administration guilty of these abominations, and stand ready to enter the campaign of 1856, as the humble retainers of that accursed power which is laboring to crush out the spirit of liberty.

These men, these conventions, impudently affecting the name of Democrate, are traitors to the cause of Democracy. Their language to the slave oligarchy is—do your will—nationalize slavery—plant it every where under the national flag—let loose your slave bands upon our soil—bring your slave bands upon our it is not Franklin Pierce that can keep Shannon in place. No wonder that he went down on his marrow-bones, and with bated breath did homage to the lords of the bowie knife. He is in their power. They can shoot him, tar and feather him, send him down river on a plank, paint him black, defile his goods, subject him to any outrage suggested by a raffianty imagination, and all that Pierce could or

CASE OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

At the settlement of Lawrence, in Kansas, situated about forty miles west of the Missouri boundary, there were, at the time of the late election, about three hundred and fifty residents, who were legal voters. The day before the election, seven hundred men from Missouri, armed with rides and pistols, and bringing with them a field-piece, marched into the place under the command of a fellow calling himself Colonel Young. In the course of the day, Young met one of the three judges of elections, a Missourian, a free-state man, but of a timid temper, and told him that he had come over, with his men, to vote in the election, and that if he offered to prevent them, he would have him hanged in an hour. The mennee had such an effect that the man resigned his place as judge of the elections. At an early hour. Young, with his men, surrounded the polls, and when they were opened demanded to vote. Young presented by Mr. Abbott, one of the judges of elections.

Democrats, the Bentonians, and the Whigs. Benton, having left the trade of politics and taken to that of book-making, has virtually retired from the contest, so that there is little doubt of the final triumph of Atchison. This man is a complete examplar of a vulgar, savage, unprincipled and offensive pro-slavery finantic agitator for the spread of the institution—a hater and despiser of the Free States and their people—alike violent, cunning and treacherous, public opinion points him out as the person who planned and organized the late armed foray into Kansas, and who now, in fact, presides over the association styled a Legislature. He was in truth a chief, if not the sole author and originator of the Nebraska bill—Dixon being his confederate, and Douglas their instrument. In the Senate, the Nebraska bill—Dixon being his confederate, and Douglas their instrument. In the Senate, the Nebraska bill—Dixon being his confederate, and Douglas their instrument. In the Senate, the Nebraska bill—Dixon being his confederate, and Douglas their inst

while his lieutenant, Stringfellow, was arranging the expedition which suppressed all legal author-ity in Kansas, Atchison's speeche's teemed with exhortations to murder and arson against the peaceable settlers of the Territory; and he may be held justly responsible for all the outrages which have occurred, and for that just retribution which may set be visited were these who commits. which may yet be visited upon those who commit-

ted them.

It is a man like this who unquestionably governs It is a man like this who unquestionably governs the ruling party of the State of Missouri, who will receive its highest honors, and will shape its policy towards the neighboring Territories. And this policy, let it be remembered, is that of the whole South toward the whole North, for no man can doubt that all the proceedings of the Missourians towards the settlers in Kansas will be uproad to the their own State, and by the other Southern held by their own State, and by the other Southern States.—New York Times.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

A Kansas squatter writes as follows to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, under date of Aug. 5:

Pennsylvania Inquirer, under date of Aug. 5:

'There is one difficulty we have to contend with here, and that is slavery and its advocates. Missouri is determined to impose slavery upon us, at all bazards; and not only negro slavery, but laws of such a nature that no freeman can submit to; she has already invaded our Territory, trampled upon our rights, driven us from our ballot boxes, unroofed our houses, and committed murder upon our people. We are again threatened with another invasion; but we are determined to repel it. We are enrolling ourselves in companies. The neighborhood I live in has a large company of riflemen, called the Palmyra Guards. I was chosen second in command by the people; each man's rifle will only cost him the sum of one dollar.

lar.

We are expecting every day to have a battle with the Missourians; they have threatened to march upon us five thousand armed men, and drive us from the soil. I think they will have hard work to do that. Our neighborhood intend to remove their families among the Indians for protection; what think you of that? Our government refuses protection, and the red man offers his to our wives and children. The Sioux and Ottawa Indians are ready, at any moment when called upon, to aid us, for they are decidedly opposed to slavery, and are strong free soilers. I hope you will publish this among the people; spread it far and wide; endeavor to call their attention to it, and let their see what a miserable government we and let them see what a miserable government we

SIGNIFICANT.

The administration has been very careful to place the removal of Reeder on the ground of his land speculations; but pobody deubts that the real cause of his removal was his attempt to check the introduction of slavery by unlawful means. But there are other circumstances to show that the President is doing all in his power to help the Missouri brigands. He was all attention help the Missouri brigands. He was all attention to the committee sent to procure the removal of Reeder; he has appointed Gen. Whitfield, the member of Congress elected by Missouri votes, agent for the Camanche Indians; he has made Shoemaker, one of the tools of the ruffians, a receiver in the land office; Kelley, the editor of the Synatter Sovereign, who took the lead in lynching Pardee Butler, and driving him out of the territory, is Post Master at Atchison; Gen. Clark, who proposed the foreible expulsion of Reeder, and the tory, is Post Master at Atchison; Gen. Clark, who proposed the forcible expulsion of Reeder, and the establishment of a provisional government, is Indian Agent; Major Montgomery, a tool of Whitfield, has just been rewarded with a public agency; Eli Moore, who went out from New York, as the agent of the Miamis, and was a fermenter of the Atchison invasion, has been promoted to the registership of the land office; Major Robinson, another actor in the conspiracy, has just had his salary raised; and Robert Miller, a Whig and a brother of the man who headed the Parkville mob, has been rewarded with a land agency. If it be true that a man is known by the company he keeps, and a President by the quality of the pertrue that a man is known by the company he keeps, and a President by the quality of the per-sons that he puts in office, then is there no more unscrupulous fillibuster in the land than Franklin Pierce. - Syracuse Reformer.

DISGRACEFULLY TRUE. The following extract from the New York Tribuns tells forcibly, yet truly the position of the present Administration, and the degradation of a country that can tolerate such an Administration:

'So low has the North sunk, that a sincere and thorough Democrat now stands a better chance of official promotion under the Emperor of Russia, than under the administration of Franklin Pierce. This is no figure of speech, but hard fact. No man who is not ready to affirm or swear that he favors the unconditional and hopeless bondage of four millions of human beings—the infinite extension of always over new territory—the recognition of exmillions of human beings—the infinite extension of slavery over new territory—the recognition of every sectional assumption of the South over the North, regardless of the material and intellectual preponderance due the latter—can be appointed even to the lowest tide-water mark in the customhouse range, or to the cheapest fetch-and-carry hole in the post office. On every public building, special or bired, great or small, fixed or temporary, these words are plainly written to the eyes that see—'No freeman employed here.' Every free aspiration must be left behind for the time being by whomsoever enters that portal.'

THE JUDGES' OPINIONS IN PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

We publish in this paper the Opinion of the majority of the Supreme Coart of Pennsylvania in Passmore Williamson's case, refusing his application for the privilege of habess corpus, as well as Judge Knox's Opinion dissenting from that of his colleagues. We trust both will be carefully read and considered. We do not propose to discuss the general question so ably cavavassed in these conflicting opinions. To do so might be construed to imply a want of confidence in Judge Knox's terse and lucid presentment of the case. Certainly, it seems to us that no impartial mind can concoive that the Opinion read by Judge Black has any advantage over Judge Knox's, except in the number who concurred in it. And even on this ground we understand that a majority of the number who concurred in it. And even on this ground we understand that a majority of the Judges were inclined to grant the writ until after reaching Philadelphia, where Judges Woodward and Lowrie were brought over to the views of Judges Black and Lewis.

and Lowrie were brought over to the views of Judges Black and Lewis.

Without entering, then, upon the general argument, we ask attention to the tremendous consequences involved in the doctrines asserted by the majority. If they are to become law, then our hoasted liberty, our immunity from the freaks of arbitrary and abused power, our right of habeas corpus, are all figments of fancy, which any judge's breath may take away. A wrong-headed, crack-brained judge may imprison half the community on a pretence of contempt, and they must lie in

jail forever, without appeal, without redress. Judge Black indeed tells us that a judge may be impeached for abuse of this process of conimpeached for abuse of this process of contempt; but that is a process requiring many months, if not years, for its consummation; and even then, as a redress for the injured, it is wholly illusory. Suppose our next Congress were to put aside the momentous questions that will press upon it, and spend two or three months in impeaching and trying Judge Kane for his treatment to Passmore Williamson; and suppose the impeachment should be received by a two-trivator of the Senate, denosing the Judge; how does vote of the Senate, deposing the Judge; how does that help Williamson? He was in jail before; he is in jail still; the Judge who put him there is no longer a Judge, and cannot release him; one Judge is not to review another Judge's proceedings in cases of contempt; how is Passmore Williamson ever to be liberated? Who can say!

But this whole business of constructive contempt

of Court becomes worse than contemptible in the light of this Williamson case. Judge Black con-stantly speaks of Mr. Williamson us having been cried for contempt, convicted of contempt, &c., when all the trial he has had would have disgraced the French Revolutionary Tribunal in the worst days of the Reign of Terror. He was summoned to produce in Judge Kane's Court the bodies of Jane Johnson and her two minor children, whom he had barely seen on a steamboat deck the day before, and over whom he never had nor claimed the slightest authority or control. He appe said Jane Johnson and children were not under his control—that he knew not where they were and could not produce them. This return Judge ntempt. There were no witnesses, no jury, no disclaiming any right to adjudicate the question, that Williamson did lie in his answer to Judge Kane, and that he might have produced the Johnsons if he had chosen—and thereupon lecture him as follows:

on the question of jurisdiction, or any other question. If the assertions which his counsel now make on the law and the facts be correct, he prevented an adjudicalaw and the note be correct, he prevented an adjudica-tion in favor of his proteges, and thus did them a wrong, which is probably a greater offence in his own eyes than anything he could do against Mr. Wheeler's rights. There is no reason to believe that any trouble whatever would have come out of the case, if he had made a true, full, and special return of all the facts; for then the rights of all parties, black and white, could have been extend on the matter dismissed for want of

jurisdiction, if the law so required.

The law will not bargain with anybody to let its Courts be defiel for a specified term of imprisonment. There are many persons who would gladly purchase the nors of martyrdom in a popular cause at almost any ven price, while others are deterred by a mere show punishment. Each is detained until he finds himself

"This is merciful to the submissive, and not too severe upon the refractory. The petitioner, therefore, carries the key of his prison in his own pocket. He can come out when he will, by making terms with the Court that sent him there. But if he choose to struggle for a triumph—if nothing will content him but a clean victory or a clean defeat—he cannot expect us to aid him. Our duties are of a widely different kind. They consist in discouraging, as much as in us lies, all such contests with the legal authorities of the country.

The writ of habeas corpus is refused.'
We live in fuith that there will be, ere many years have elapsed, a Supreme Court in Pennsyl vania, which, if it should even refuse to defend her imploring citizens against outrageous oppressions and injuries, will at least refrain from insulting them in their day of affliction. Patience! the wheel is revolving!—N. Y. Tribunc.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE OF MAS-SACHUSETTS.

In all free countries, political principles are ren In all free countries, political principles are represented by political parties. If parties cease to represent living principles they become factions, injurious to the highest interests of the State, if not fatal to its life. Fortunate is it for a republic, if its citizens are found to have enough of virtue, intelligence, and self-control, to break the ties of associations, and the power of names, and to modify their political organizations to meet the real political questions of the hour. A happy omen is it for our republic, that the parties of the day are organizing upon the principles of the day, to meet the real issues of the day.

Slavery, in its national relations, is the great political question of our times. Slavers within virtue, intelligence, and self-control, to break the

question of our times. Slavery within States, is a matter of State control, for which we have no constitutional political responsi-

It is a paramount question. Slavery and Freedom are inconsistent with each other. Slave labor and free labor cannot co-operate. Slaves in this country have so increased, that the number of the country at the time of the Revolution. the regular and probable rate of increase, in eighty years there will be as many slaves as there now are inhabitants, bond and free together. At the adoption of the Constitution, there were but five States which were particularly Slave States .-There are now fifteen. In 1787, all the national There are now fitteen. In 1787, all the national territory was made free. In 1820, half of it was left open to slavery. In 1854, the whole was opened to slavery. The experience of the last few years, and especially the repeal of the Missouri ompromise, has convinced the most doubting that Solvery is aggressive—that the Slave Power, if not repressed, will advance—that if Slavery is not prohibited, it will prohibit Freedom. The Slave Power controls every department of the government. The question is not the abolition of Slavery, but the existence of Freedom—not whether Slavery shall be tolerated in the Textitories but very shall be tolerated in the Territories, but whether there some by a lower than the dominant in this republic. The republic itself must be either

Second. It is a political question. It is no lonuestion of mere ethics, or of political ablast through this generation. It is a contest which must be fought at the polls. Slavery is to be repelled, and Freedom made national, by put-ting into executive office men who will be faithful We must send to Congress men who ful to Freedom. We must fill the vawill be faithful to Freedom. We must fill the vafaithful to Freedom. Not only so, but preponderance of political power must l shed, that they may be kept faithful. Legislation for Freedom is required in the State as well as in the National governments. These ends can be secured only by political means, by united action of men who think and feel alike; in short, by the regular republican method of a political

party.

Third. The ends are practicable. The Free States have the vast preponderance in numbers, education, arts, sciences, manufactures, commerce, wealth and business. Why should their millions stand in the relation of political thruldom to oligarchy of less than half a million of men oligarchy of less than half a million of men who wield the power of Slavery! It is not fit that we

name longer.
The state of other political questions is favorable to this movement. The Whig party ned on the idea of resistance to the inc cutive power, adopting from time to time posi tions on the financial questions of the day, questions which are now settled or passed by can no longer be said to exist as a political power in the No hope can be enterthined, at present, that the Democratic party will be faithful on this issue, or that faithful men can act effectually through it, in our cause. The questions of social reform, the problem of restrictive legislation in aid of temperance, and the question of foreign and native influence in the affairs of the nation, are felt, tive influence in the affairs of the nation, are received by the greater part of those most interested in them, to present no just obstacle to united action here. Everywhere are indications of an upmeet this paramount issue, an issue into which the Presidential election of the next year will

Sweep every other.

Fifth. We offer no geographical or sectional issue. We adopt no principle which have not the sanction of the founders of the Republic, in all the States, North and South, Free or Slave. We adopt

o principles which Washington, Jefferson and atrick Henry, would not have gloried to see rought into action. We adopt no principles thich conscientious opponents of the increase of lavery, from all parts of the land, cannot and lavery, from all parts of the land, cannot and ught not to recognize. We act in no sectional pirit as to men. We are ready to rote for men rom any part of the land who will act with us. We know that within the area of the Slave States, he meselves, are free men, not slaveholders, who ympathise with us. We know there are slaveholders who think as we do—to say nothing of the three millions of slaves themselves. As to the corritories and the new States, we know no goorue in 1845, there would have been Free States at

verge, of dignity and prudence. forced upon us. Let us avoid i

him in his electioneering harangues :-

[Applause.] I could live without being Lieutenant Governor of this State, but since they want me to have the office, why I think I'll just help the matter on a little, [Applause;] and I want to get some votes here—not, however, that I expect to need them particularly. [Laughter.] You seem pretty well split up here—with three parties. In our part of the country we have but two, and they are the postmasters and the people; and you may do as you like about giving us your votes, for we the people will overwhelm you.

the people will overwhelm you.

Since I have been out electioneering, I have met those who have reported that I was exciting the boys to deeds of violence—that I was promoting midnight outrages—and more than all, that I was the slaveholders that we consider the preservation of a Know Nothing. [Applause.] Now. I'm not going to say anything against these men. It is a to increase anything against these men. It is a to increase any. I knew them in Mexico, and if I have run and I

It has also been said—another slander—that I have been travelling the State to bring about a dissolution of the Union. Strange that that should be said of an old Virginian. I'd have you understand, however, that I'm not of one of the first families, or I wouldn't be here electioneering for an office; I'd have had one at Washington long ago. [Laughter.] Who is going to dissolve the Union? Is Garrison coming here to dissolve it! [Laughter.] I don't know that he's meet more aprel more of the Union. The new 'fusion' or 'republican' party re-[Laughter.] I don't know that he's much more of a military chieftain than Gen. Pugh. [Wild shouts.] The South don't want to dissolve the Union.

factured articles they import from the North, and to bring Canada still nearer to them. No; they rely upon you for their safety. But we do not propose to meddle with them: we leave slavery to its local limits—the creature of municipal law: but we hold that freedom is national. [Applause.] There are only 340,000 slaveholders in the Union, and a great many of them are able to own the first hour Stephen Arnold Douglas consented to play only a nigger a-piece; and yet they are to come over here, with Gen. Breckinridge at their head, to dissolve the Union! The man of the Charleston

him up to the gate-post, and let him butt that, and in the morning he had butted himself all away, villany. I do not know what anti-slavery men mean except his tail, and that was bobbing up and down. by saying they are opposed to slavery, and yet for pre-

was to see that nobody stole his nagur.
But this is enough about Sam—he is not worth the talk. His power is over-his glory departed, and it didn't depart from Israel neither. [Laugh-

THE MISSOURI CUT-THROATS.

Hear the Missouri Republican :--

Reeder and the law, to protect their rights, as is alleged, it may be regarded as certain that they are able to enforce the law! We would like to have Reeder, with his Lawrence legion, attempt to have Reeder, with his Lawrence legion, attempt to slaveholding despotism can exist. And when that hour placed in a position to do what they have never yet shall come, God will have made it possible for us to be placed in a position to do what they have never yet shall come, God will have made it possible for us to be done—service to the Territory! No such good fortune awaits us. By the day the law takes effect, if one be left in the Territory, his lips will be scaled.

with advantage by the States. Why has such a law not been long since enacted? If the men of the North really desire to preserve the Union, they protect their property—punish those who rob them. Kansas has set the example of justice and good faith to her neighbors. Let the example be followed and her name will be blessed.

ble and intelligent character, the speeches were brief and directly to the point, and a good work was done for one of the most far-reaching reformatory movements of the age, and which is 'bound to succeed.'

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION ESSEN. TIAL TO THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

I do not despair of the triumph of the truth. The taries millions of states, we know no geo-graphical limits. We desire to see all free, North and South. Secure Free States at the Southwest, and this will be no longer a geographical issue-llad our ancestors been true in 1820, there would have been Free States at the South. Had we been true in 1845, there would have been Free States at the South. Had we been the Divine command? Or will it go on, and add inthe Divine command? Or will it go on, and add intrue in 1845, there would have been Free States at the South. There may yet be Free States at the South. There may yet be Free States at the South, if we are true hereafter. The Missouri block, and extend the slave system, until its doom is Compromise made Freedom and Slavery geographical distinctions. That is now repealed. We accept the issue which that repeal forces upon us—Slavery or Freedom everywhere. Henceforth we recognise no geographical line. Our motto is, no North, no South, Freedom for all the territories—No now States but Free States. North or South.

We conceive our duty to be done, if we adopt principles and measures which are not in their mature sectional, but eminently national, and carry no saile for it to recover itself. There has never not in their mature sectional, but eminently national, and carry no saile for it to recover itself. There has never not not in their mature sections. iquity to iniquity, and multiply slaves for the auction-block, and extend the slave system, until its doom in ture sectional, but eminently national, and carry them out with a spirit national and liberal. If on those premises a sectional contest arises, the fault is not ours. The world knows that we have avoided a sectional issue to the verge, and beyond the verge, of dignity and prudence. If it comes, it is our right of speech; the liberty of conscience is cloven forced upon us. Let us avoid it and postpone it no longer. Delays and compromises have brought it upon us. Delays and compromises will fix it, gagged; and all compacts and agreements are perfidiirretrievably.

It only now remains to declare, that we attempt the tree; and unless we lay the axe at the root of the no requirement of uniformity of opinion on other questions. No man by joining in this organization does, even by implication, qualify his opinions on other subjects of State or National concern. He merely recognizes the paramount importance of this. This party, if it has a history, must meet the great political questions of the day as they arise, but always in subordination to the It is only in the spirit of with the South, and declare the Union to be at an end, question of Freedom. It is only in the spirit of concession and tolerance on other subjects, that we can be united on this. In the dissensions of the Free, is the hope ever of despotism. Let us take heed that we lose not the cruse of Freedom here, as it has been lost the world over, in all to be formed between freeyers and slaveholders. Betime, by unworthiness to enjoy its blessings, and to be formed between freemen and slaveholders? Be inability to unite in its defence. tween those who oppress and the oppressed, no concord is possible. This Union-it is a lie, an imposture, and our first business is, to seek its utter overthrow. In Hon. Salmon P. Chase is the Republican candidate this Union, there are three millions and a half of slaves, for Governor in Ohio. For Lieutenant Governor, Capt. clanking their chains in hopeless bondage. Le Ford, who took part in the Mexican war for the extension and perpetuity of slavery. The following extract of the Constitution, by which that instrument is saturfrom a recent 'stump' speech of Capt. F. is a sample ated with the blood of the slave! But even if every of the self-respect, dignity and intelligence exhibited by word of it were unexceptionable, the fact would be none the less palpable, that it is not a question of parchment, I am fearful that I shall not be heard by this care and a half of people. [Cries of 'Louder.'] I'd be very glad to make that gentleman hear me who seems so anxious to do so. [Laughter.] I have not many political antecedents to talk about. [Laughter,] and have the advantage there of my friend Chase. I have nover been a candidate for any office before, and am one now by accident. [Applause.] I could live without being Lieutenant Governor of this State, but since they want me of its weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of its weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness; and the Source of the weakness and the Philistines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the weakness and the Philipsines of the Source of the

hid with them. [Boisterous shouting.] I'm not going to say anything against gentlemen that I've Union! For that, we will give up everything—consympathized with in a foreign country. going to say anything against gentlemen that I've sympathized with in a foreign country.

I have not come here for the sake of exciting—the—boys—. If I had my shoes off, I could speak a great deal better. I've got a new pair of shoes on, and they hurt me. (Cries of 'take 'em off,' and the speaker deliberately stooped down, and removed the shoes from his feet, after which he resumed.) which he resumed.)
It has also been said—another slander—that I down on your knees at once. We will repeal the Mis-Union.' The new 'fusion' or 'republican' party reiterates the cry of the South, 'The Union, it must and shall be preserved.' What is this but the betrayal They don't want to pay duties on all the manu- of liberty into the hands of the Philistines ? Talk about restoring the Missouri Compromise! As well talk of causing the sun and moon to stand still! Talk of repealing the Fugitive Slave bill ! 'When the sky falls, we will catch larks.' Talk about stopping the progress of slavery, and of saving Nebraska and Kansas !his perfidious part. I hold that any man who talks of a Union with slaveholders, such as they prescribe, has Mercury says if they can't be permitted to take no right to call himself a friend of the slave. In beggers where they please, they'll dissolve coming an Abolitionist, I pleaged myself to stand by ion. South Carolina kicked out of the the side of the slave, and make his case my own; and traces once, and was very glad to kick back again. I will not support a Constitution from which he is ex-They dissolve, when they are in that State four or five niggers to every white man! Why, if you'd fence them up, away from the rest of the States. ould cat 'em up, rump stump and erament which does not protect his rights with my own. [Applause.]
[Applause.]
Therefore, I stand outside of this Government, and, by ssolve the Union! No! We would not dis-Therefore, I stand outside of this Government, and, by solve it, nor will we let anybody else do it. [Applause.] If South Carolina tries it, we'll serve her as the farmer did his butting ram. He chained No Union with Slaveholders !' Why ? Because they will have no Union with us, unless we will join in their outs and laughter.] Let us do right; and if serving the Union. The colored man who glorifies the will do wrong, and persist in it, why, let us Union which makes him an outlaw, is beside himself.— He then told an amosing story of an Irishman, who shortly after his marriage found his union clearly and tell him, as Jesus told the rich young man in the blessed with a young 'nagur.' He applied to a and tell him, as Jesus told the rich young man in the lawyer, not for a divorce, but to 'see to it that Gospel, that whatever else he may have done, one thing nobody stole his nagur.' All Sam Medary wanted he yet lacketh: he must give up his support of the Gospel, that whatever else he may have done, one thing Union. Why continue the experiment any longer? It is all madness and delusion; let this slaveholding Union go; and when it goes, slavery will go down with ter.]
The Democrats say now, to the old Whigs, 'we always liked an honest enemy.' Yes, they liked them because they could lick 'om: but when we rose up and knocked their party sky high, they didn't like as pretty well. [Shouts and applause.]
An honest Henry Clay Whig.' Yes, Henry Clay — with his great noble heart, that went out after freedom, was sacrificed to the slave power. hearing or understanding our arguments; they are insane men. My appeal is not to them, but to the people of the North, who are the props and the pillars of the If the 'border ruffians' could override Capt. slave system. Let our rallying cry be, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically !' Let us up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free

one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. Not having receive The law seems complete, and may be copied the official proceedings of this Convention, in season for our present number, we have availed ourselves of the report of its doings as given by the Boston Erening Telegraph. The atten ance was of the most respect ble and intelligent character, the speeches were brie

CONSEQUENCES.

slavery? Precisely such as are now put forth against cerned.

bloody oppression; and woe be to us, and to you, if we no more unrequited toil! Less sugar, but no coerced refrain from bearing our testimony! The same ob- pollution! Less sugar, but no longer any brutal degjection is brought against us by the slave folders of the radation ! Less sugar, but no more fetters, yokes, South. 'Vile intermeddlers and mischievous busy-bodies, attend to your own affairs! Look at home!' longer any slave-drivers to scourge the backs of men Our reply is-

· He who allows oppression shares the crime,'

means of knowledge! Better off to have chains around atrocities—such as the following :means of knowledge! Better off to have chains around the body which God made sacred from harm, and to glorify him forever, than to have the limbs free as the birds of the air! Such is the logic of slavery! It belongs to Bedlam. There never was a sane argument put forth against liberty. There are various kinds of insanity; and he who maintains that God has made one man to be the property of another is a madman. There is not a sane man in the universe who does not know that all slaveholding is damnable villany. They who justify chattel slavery, as compatible with justice and humanity, ought to have straight-jackets put upon them, if anybody ought; they cannot be safely trusted at large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dicfrom a beast.

first to be prepared for freedom; to 'turn them loose'

ored man, in competition with the white man? No, it change! is not for the basest of tyrants to talk about the inferian exception among mankind, they, of all men, con- descriptions of apprehended runaway slaves:

Next, they had a religious objection to emancipation : Next, they had a religious objection to emancipation:

'Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.' Moreover, 'Paul sent Onesimus back to Philemon'; therefore, the Old and New Testaments settled it, that West India slavery was of God, and he was an infidel who dared to raise his voice and he was an infidel who dared to raise his voice while the state of the state o against it ! I think we have heard the same justifica- on shoulders. against it! I think we have heard the same justifica-tion of slavery on our own soil. Why, no longer ago than May last, Charles Summer felt it to be exceedingly in a long, slavery and the continuous continuous transfer in a long, slavery and the speech, delivered in New York, to prove that the curse speech, delivered in New York, to prove that the curse pronounced upon Canaan did not make out exactly such a case for the slaveholders of our country as they desired, and that it was a gross blunder to suppose that Paul sent back Onesimus to be again the slave of Philemon. And this in the presence of a people holding it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed by to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed by Less sugar, but no more putting women under the

slavery party replied, 'It is a monstrous hallucination of the mind! Your slaves do not attempt to cut your their children, and are no longer disposed to traffic in there is no danger.'

they were emancipated ; heuce, to cure their indolence, it was right and proper to keep them in bondage. The reply was, 'It is for the slaves, not for you, to determine whether they will work or not. If your objection a specific property to the dust. A similar religious recently reserved to the dust. be a valid one, it proves—inasmuch as you, the plant- A similar religious proscription has already commenced ers, scorn to do any work, and are the laziest of the lazy, subsisting entirely on the labors of others—that lazy, subsisting entirely on the labors of others—that you, of all persons in the world, ought to be enslaved.

force was branded as 'a hoary-headed traitor,' up to ourselves to hear of a speedy uprising against the a late period in his life. If he, or Clarkson, or Buxton, the British Government would not have been sufficient to have protected them from the murderous rage of the upon the religious people of the North as it had upon planters. Now, the busts of these distinguished philan- the people of Great Britain. thropists are seen in the Colonies, as worthy of all honor. So great has been the change wrought by the beneficent act of emancipation !

There was another objection to emancipation, and a very singular one, coming from slaveholders. They said, . If emancipation takes place, then amalgamation with those of white women ! Amalgamation! Why, our country come from? Certainly not from Af-

sation-full, entire compensation. Those slaves true oriterion of prosperity) are much greater we have inherited, or bought with our money; and now Now, we need not specially concern ourselves about you talk of taking them from us, and giving us nothing the working of men who have motives to inspire them in return. It is the height of injustice, it is downright to labor. Almighty God has done his work very well, rebbery. 'No,' said the English Abelitionists, 'man and we cannot mend it. If men will be lazy in a state never yet was rightfully the property of man. You of freedom, it is no argument for tyranuy; it does not knew when you bought or inherited your slaves that justify making a man a beast-turning a human being you had no moral right to hold them in bondage. You into a thing. No; but this is the Divine arrangement Northern Republic of our own, by the side of which no invested your money at a venture, and ran your own and the Divine penalty : If a man will not work, neither risk. It is now time for the slave to have his freedom, shall be eat. He who will be idle will find out that and compensation should be given to him as a wronged "Jordan is a hard road to travel." Now, men, it is afand outraged man. Your vested rights we pronounce, firmed, will not work as freemen, but they will work as

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION AND ITS should have been, there will be no sugar at all; for nobody was going to be left alive to grow sugar, or any-What were the pleas advanced to justify West India thing else, so far as the white population were con

But let us take this sugar argument, which our pr But let us take this sugar argument, which our prothe anti-slavery movement in our own country.

In the first place, the West India planters said to the
abolitionists of England, 'Mind your own business! tongues,' and we will see how easily it can be dissolved.

Meddle not with matters which do not concern you!

'It is our business,' they replied, 'to ery aloud against
tion. So be it; but, as an offset, thank God, there is thumb-screws and branding-irons ! Less sugar, but no omen and children! Less sugar, but no longer any traffic in human flesh! Less sugar, but no more slave insurrections or dread of them! Less sugar, but no and becomes the accomplice of the tyrant.

Next, the West India planters said, 'Our slaves are described by the slaves to extermination! destructive to human life was slavery in the West In-Better off to have no rights than to have all rights! dies, during its continuance, that, instead of there be-Better off to have a tyrannical master over them than to have the eternal God! Better off to have no comnation for service and long protracted toil than to be population would have been annihilated, but for conpensation for service and long protracted toil than to be well paid, and to work without the stimulus of the lash! stant supplies from the coast of Africa. The decrease well paid, and to work without the stimulus of the lash! was at the rate of five or six thousand a year. Less be in possession of the spelling-book, the Bible, and the

humanity, ought to have straight-jackets put upon if anybody ought; they cannot be safely trusted at large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large; they are men bereft of reason—for the first dictional large. from a beast.

Next, it was said that immediate emancipation was the wildest proposition conceivable; the slaves ought present a state of reason is to recognize a shall as unknown was a same space, his humstrings shall be cut, and he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall suffer present a state of reason is to recognize a shall as the same space, his humstrings shall be cut, and he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall suffer present a state of reason is to recognize a shall as unknown as the same space, his humstrings shall be cut, and he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall suffer present a state of reason is to recognize a shall be cut, and he shall are shall be cut, and he shall are shall as the same space, his humstrings shall be cut, and he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall again be bronded; if a third time, he shall again be bronded.

at once would be destruction to all concerned. As if God ever made a human being not prepared for freedom! As if a being 'made a little lower than the angels' was ever qualified for slavery!

Again, the planters said that the blacks were an insecured—crime punished, not with reference to the ferior race, and it was the will of God that the superior complexion of the criminal, but according to its nashould govern and control the inferior. Inferior! Inture. Less sugar, but no more ears to be cut off—no ferior in what? Where has the experiment ever been more being branded with a fleur-de-lys-no more havfairly made, under equal circumstances, and the result ing the hamstrings cut, or being put to death, for a has not always been exceedingly honorable to the col-month's absence from the plantation! What an ex-

Read the following advertisements, as published in ority of any portion of the creatures of God. If there the Royal Gazette of Jamaica, March 13, 1830, being

'George, a Mungola, 5 feet 5 inches; marked appar-

important, in a long, elaborate and most eloquent same marks on his breast.

'Hamlet, alias William Maxwell, a creole, 5 feet 3

Again, it was urged that blood would flow like wa- lash or in the stocks, no more branding the alphabet Again, it was urged that blood would flow like wa-ter, if emandipation should take place; that the throats of the masters would assuredly be cut. for the slaves what inhuman monsters must they be who make this of the masters would assuredly be cut, for the slaves constituted an overwhelming majority. To this the antious-nothing beneficent or worthy of thanksgiving-in the overthrow of such a system! Their fiendish yell is throats now, even though you lacerate and starve them, work them without wages, separate wife from husband, work them without wages, separate wife from husband, and sell their children on the auction block. They have here condition with unparalleled forbers are these conditions with unparalleled forbers are these conditions with unparalleled forbers are the planters rose up against all the missionaries, set fire borne these crucities with unparalleled forbearance, to their chapels or pulled them down, destroyed properlooking unto God for deliverance. Will they be dispos-ed to cut your throats when you cease lashing them, and ty to the amount of 23,255 pounds sterling. Some of ed to cut your throats when you cease lashing them, and burning their flesh with red-hot branding-irons? Will the missionaries were put in loathsome dungeons, where two flesh with red-hot branding-irons? Will the missionaries were put in loathsome dungeons, where two flesh with red-hot branding-irons? Will the missionaries were put in loathsome dungeons, where two of their number died; the rest were expelled from the Colonies, and had to take refuge in the mother their children, and are no longer disposed to traffic in country for safety. It was only when they got to Eng-their bodies and souls? It is the height of insanity; land, and proclaimed in the hearing of the people, that Again, it was said that the slaves would not work if the Gospel of Christ could not be preached while slavery existed in the Colonies, and that they must either stop. sending missionaries or combine to p cause they are Abolitionists, but because they are at-And it was very conclusive reasoning.

Their next device was to denounce the English Abolitached to the Northern wing of that church. And this tionists as incendiaries, fanatics and infidels. Wilberpreachers of the Gospel in the South, who will not opencould have been caught in the Colonies, the power of ly defend slavery as a divinely instituted system; and when that time comes, I trust it will have the same effect

Hark ! the cry again comes up all over our country, 'There is less sugar exported !' No matter-what sugar is exported is clean and pure, and has no taint of blood upon it. One pound of it outweighs all that was formerly raised in the Colonies. Less sugar-but they have got schools, voluntary industry, the Bible, remunwill follow '-i.e. their sons would be for having none eration for labor, the marriage institution, a free Gos but black wives! A fine compliment, indeed, to the beauty and attractiveness of black women, as compared the right hand and on the left, colored lawyers, colored merchants, colored physicians, colored divines, colored artists, colored legislators, equal rights for all, and a amalgamation than he would give up his life; there is no adjunct of the slave system he so much fancies as no adjunct of the slave system he so much fancies as amalgamation. Where do all the colored population of blessings I have enumerated as an equivalent.

rica! This infinite variety in the shades of complexion But a word in regard to this sugar question. There everywhere tells the story of slaveholding violence and is not less sugar raised, it is a pro-slavery lie. There lust. O, the audacity of slaveholders! to dare to stand is somewhat less exported; but he takes a very superup and denounce a state of freedom as tending to amal- ficial view of this question, who looks merely at the gamation, when the very first act of slavery is to abolish quantity exported; for, remember, when the slaves the marriage institution, for the purpose of gratifying the hellish lost of the master, without fear or restraint! in the hands of planters, and the slaves, of course, were It is debauchery and rape on a colossal scale. The not consumers. It was a monopoly ; the masters took pollutions of Sodom and Gomorrah all legalized and all for their own use and for exportation. Remember enforced under the lash, and at the point of the bowie. that there are nearly a million of consumers of sugar in the Colonies, because they are all now in a state of free-Again, the planters said, 'Do you mean to rob us of dom. If the export is not so great, there is much me our property-to strike down vested rights? Give us consumed by those who raise it; and the imports (the

Finally, they said, 'If slavery be abolished, there will be less sugar grown, and chaos will come again.'

The less sugar grown, and chaos will come again.'

The less sugar grown, and chaos will come again.'

The less sugar grown, and chaos will come again.'

The less sugar grown, and chaos will come again.' And so they wanted to awesten the objection as much slave. I should be inclined to work just as little as posas possible, to make it go down ! The dauger of eman-sible, and do it about as badly as I could, for it would cipation—amalgamention—vested rights—Onesimus and the curse upon Canaan—all were forgotten! We shall somebody to make the ... What a terrible thing is a have less sugar,' was the climax of their objections. - DRIVER! Oh, that infernal lash! There may be those But, for the sake of logical consistency, the argument now reading this description, who have experienced it,

all in their own persons, or seen the lash applied to the bodies of men, women and the street the blood rate like a streem to the ground. It was the lash which is. duced the slaves to work ; it is the cash which induces duced the states to put forth his energies. It is better to sol. a freeman to put to the letter L-CASH for Ling Some shrewd observer has said, that we can tell whether a mechanic is at work by the day or by the job, by only a mechanic is at the stroke of his hammer. If it is by the day, it goes thus: by—the—day; if it is by the jab, it goes ' in double quick time,' by the job, job, job the job, job, job; because the sooner the job is don sooner the man gets ready for another. Here, anybody wants a thing done well and quickly, he a ploys a man to do it by the job. That is hur and the color of the skin does not alter the fact at al Why, you can make a donkey work all the better, if you will only stick before his nose a bunch of carrota It a man could make his horse understand when he aid man could make his notes the same and he him, I tell you what it is, Billy, if you will only put on the steam, you shall have an extra peck of sah at on the steam, you said the horse would not tred the stimulus of the whip. It is horse nature, as well a human nature; the only difference is, the home contact understand anything about promises in regard to and so the whip has to be used. But the case is different with rational beings. Man wants to know what he is going to be paid, and if he is sure of an adequate n. ward, whether he be as black as sixteen midnights on centrated, or as white as the driven snow, he work

EQUITABLE COMMERCE.

SIR-The Association of Philanthropic Commercialis improves the earliest favorable moment to express in gratitude to you for giving its epistle a place in you truly liberal periodical. Were this the place for such la bors, it would be glad to express its high sense of the nobleness of your position, which enables you, boldly, to present different sides of all the tous questions which occupy the attention of the public mind, at this present era of man's unfolding on the planet. While nothing can be lost in occupying a position of this unusual character, much good must come to the very intelligent men and women who weekly po ruse your columns.

Your criticism of the little work entitled . Equitable Commerce' is inspected with all that care and that can dor which should attach to a subject of such high me ment to the present, and also to coming generation Your truly cultivated mind has long enabled you to judge somewhat correctly of the value of a naked vote You. Sir, already know, that there always lies behind the throne a power mightier than the throne itself. You, Sir, know what public sentiment is-how it is formed, and its mighty power in controlling the new voter of a day. You are aware that although women does not, nationally speaking, control by direct vote, she is yet everlastingly controlling persons, who attack great importance to that method of action.

What, then, broadly speaking, is a vote? It is but the outer expression of what dwells within. The great labor, then, of all truly intelligent reformers, is to reach the hearts of the people ; for they know to a certainty what outward action must con

Nature, invariably, works from the centre to the cirnumference. Throughout all her struggles, she exhibits a oneness-a GRAND CENTRE. This law is observed by the expanding seed ; regarded by the countless ; sect tribes; is not overlooked in the animal formation and must be elaborated by man; else true, social, natural, harmonious unfolding cannot be.

In your criticism, Sir, of the little work referred to you are pleased to speak of the Czar of Russia; mi somewhat slightly of what you call autocracy. Yet Sir, reverently, you daily look up to one sixous, and CONTROLLING MIND. You, Sir, have lovingly labored to introduce on this planet a government based on the principle of universal love; from which you hope there may spring universal justice, universal peace, univereal harmony. But, Sir, it remains for you, and for your class of intelligent reformers, to show by what process you can reach your point, through the ordina ry ballot-box, unless there be a government of force. If force lie not behind the ballot-box, of what service is that instrumentality to a government, except so fa as it is the outward expression of what dwells in the bearts of the voters? With your acute moral powers. you will unquestionably inspect that point. Your clear eve will see that far less value should be attached to mere votes, in and of themselves, than persons general

Now, the new System of Commerce has within it, as its grand centre, the Love element. Love confiden Love leans trustingly, like the child, on the parental bosom. The new System of Commerce proposes to keep in view the parental relation. There is seen one central, controlling mind. The fathers and the me are one. Truly conjoined, they rule, ADSOLUTELL, Sir, without VOTES : but it is a rule of PARENTAL LOVE.

A hope is indulged, Sir, that at some leisure momen you will take opportunity to express more fully yest views in respect to votes; and that you may yet see, that the plans which the Association of Philanthropi Commercialists are unfolding are quite different from the rule of the Russian Czar.

For and in behalf of the Association, JOHN ORVIS, Agent.

VISIT TO MARLBORO', MASS. MILFORD, Sept. 15, 1855.

FRIEND GARRISON :

Last evening, by invitation from some anti-slavery friends, and, among others, our warm-hearted brother Charles Brigham, I gave a dedicatory lecture at the new and spacious School-house in Feltonville. I am glad to announce, that our friends in this pleasant part of Marlboro' have now a convenient place for public meetings. They have erected an altar to Freedom, and cheerfully welcome all the advocates of the oppressed to lay upon it their best gift for Freedom's cause.

My friend, are we not fast marching up to the very citadel of our common foe? Can we for a moment alter to do and dare, in the cause for which you have to long struggled, and which, thank God, you have been advancing towards a consummation? I am weary of pelitical dodges and mere office-seeking sympathy for th slave; and although I have, and may continue to, cart a vote when I am persuaded I can aid the slave, yel am free to confess, my hope is faint of all success, u less we keep alive the moral agitation which you timely conceived, and in which with your faithful coadjutors you have so faithfully persevered. I say now, my friend, as I did more than twenty years ago, when I found you in an upper room in Merchants' Hall-Onward, right onward ! '

I loved then the little sheet, the infant 'LIBERATOR. I love it still, and can never cease to do so, till I lose my love of God and man. We may differ, we may even divide in our labors and work for Humanity; anti-slavery is anything but a name-if it is real, as shall agree to differ, and yet rejoice together in every

blow struck for the downfall of oppression.

We are suffering here in Milford for anti-slaver,
work. Conlition, Know Nothingism, and, at last, Fasion, have sold out what little anti-slavery there was, dog cheap. Loaves and fishes, office, and a liule brief authority, seem to be glory enough for many who have talked eloquently in the cause of liberty. Manie indeed a poor erenture, and true men are few and far between. But we will not despair. We must learn to labor and to wait.'

Yours, fraternally, GEO. W. STACY.

LECTURES BY DR. SOLGER. We understand that De-Solder is prepared to deliver, during the approaching lecturing season, one lecture on 'The Anglo-Saxon Woman and her Home,' and from one to four lectures of 'The Eastern War.' Letters may be addressed to him at Roxbury, Muss. He needs no commendation. We trust he will receive numerous applications from lyerums and other sources.

SEPTE The Convention as numerously attended paratory discussion motion to admit mements for the Convenembers of the Convenember of the Convenembe

President-Natha President Nature
Vice Presidents
Jas. Buffington, Fa
Price Hawes, Boste
H. Dencan, Haverhi
H. Dencan, Haverhi
C. Eddy, Lowell;
Eliphalet Trask, Spi
Barrington; Oakes
Barrington; Oakes Secretaries—Seth onway; Josiah W. ian, East Bridgew tephen B. Ives, Sal After the transact fermoon, an inform r Governor, with t

whole number
Whole number
Wecessary for
Henry J. Gardner
Julius Rockwell,
John W. Foster, of
E. Rockwood Hoa
Thomas D. Elit.,
Alexander De Wit
Stephen C. Philli
Nathaniel P. Ban Rodney French, of James Buffington D. W. Alvord, of An excited discussion with respectated. In the evening ar formal balloting ed as follows : Whole number

Whole number Necessary for Julius Rockwell, Henry J. Gardner John W. Foster, 6 Increase Sumner, E. Rockwood Hon Stephen C. Philli nd so Hon. JULIUS the Convention, The State ticket vontions, made by a For Lieutenant G For Secretary of For Auditor—Ste For Treasurer—

Mesers. Brown, incumbents of the or The thanks of the or The thanks of the presiding officer, will Hon. Stephen C. sounced the ratifica Convention, and power fusion party. Convention, and power fusion party.
General Henry Wapech—ending With his late allies Mr. T. D. Eliot o and added his congrant has shall not s Mr. John M. Clahis regret if he had and his intention to vention, and he gas Gardner before mar determination over termination over be had no authority Mr. J. W. Foster lay inaugurated wheen accomplished.
without reserve or
It was voted that It was voted that leave to fill any vac Mr. E. D. Kimb speech on the trium vote from Easex Co Moses Kimball, as a new recruit, here, and joined in It was the happiest band of true men we ashamed, and we stection.

THE MASS CONVE he choice of Stephe dr. Phillips on tak or which the Conv

edings of the del thusiasm.
The following re Resolved-That

the additions to the service triumphs of the last half centure partments of the great wars in the law years in the partments, and measured compromise, relations to the squestion in the polyectory within our power. rithin our power a relations to the naxion; in its the naxion; in its the naxion; in its ern of every man Resolved—That round of freedom ass., the latest batt ass., the latest batt makes every mise makes every fround between admission of every and Slavery. The shall be no fault a shall be no fault as he had be no fault as the latest possibility of slaven are naxional and insue; nor will diserral, We seek parts of the land from South and No not justify let your.

Resolved—That Resolved—That on other subjects and recognized we all recognized with the resolved—That Resolved—That LICAN PARPY, and fellow-labore party to ascert the tead, and to carry

Morrill lacks 7 will be increased lions to about 80

And did not the dission of any s not that interfion?—Post.

the master of the house Beelzebub, how much mot shall they call them of his household?"—Anti-Slaver

A correspondent of the Free Presbyterian write

by the job, it , job, job—! y
e job is done,
er. Hence, if
sickly, be enthe fact at all. better, if you carrota. If a

will only put eck of outs at not need the re, as well as e horse cannot egard to oate, case is differ. know what he adequate riaidnights onow, he works

E. ommercialists o express its ce for such lasense of the I the momenof the public ding on this cupying a poence tsum box ho weekly pe-

and that can-uch high mogenerations, nabled you to a naked vote. ys lies behind throne itself. is-how it is ling the mere y direct vote, s, who attach te? It is but n. The great

ed . Equitable

era, is to reach o a certainty tre to the cires, she exhibaw is observed countless innal formation; e, social, nat Russia; and

tocracy. Yet, SINGLE, ALLgly labored to t based on the you hope there beace, univeryou, and for how by what gh the ordina-sent of force. what service except so far dwells in the moral powers, t. Your clear

se attached to rooms generals within it, as Love confides the parental oposes to keep seen one centhe mothers SOLUTRLY, Sir, PAL LOVE. re fully your

may yet see, Philanthropis ferent from the 18, Agent. ASS. t. 15, 1855. anti-slavery earted brother lecture at the

onville. I am pleasant part ce for public Freedom, and ie oppressed to cause. ip to the very a moment falh you have so you have been m weary of popathy for the ntinue to, cast ie slave, yet I success, unwhich you so

ars ago, when thants' Hall-LIBERATOR! so, till I lose, we may even ty; but if our it is real, we ther in every n. r anti-slavery l, at last, Fu-

I. I say now,

ry there was, for many who erty. Man is e few and far must learn to W. STACY.

and that De. e approaching glo-Saxon Woar lectures on resend to him endation. We one from lyceTHE FUSION CONVENTION.

orention at Worcester, on Thursday, was very trended, by men of all parties. The prediscussions were heated and animated. The
discussions were heated and animated. The
discussions were heated and animated. The
discussions was rejected; but subsethe Convention, and members of Congress, as
the Convention, was rejected; but subseauthorizing them to particithe right of voting.

- Nathaniei F. Danns, etc. eldenfa - Thomas A. Green, New Bedford; ton, Fall River; John Gardner, Dedham; n, Boston; Francis B. Fay, Chelsea; Jas. Harrhill; S. E. Sewall, Melrose; Daniel

Seth Webb, Dedham ; Charles B. Rice, Josiah W. Hubbard, Boston; Edward King-Bridgewater, Wm. M. Walter, Pittsfield;

the transaction of some general business, in the

with the following result :	
while number of votes Nessery for a choice Rery J Gardiner, of Boston, had Julies Rockwell, of Pittsfield Julies Rockwell, of Pittsfield Julies W. Fester, of Monson E Rockwool Hoar, of Concord Thomas D. Elist, of New Bedford Iransa P. Banka, Jr., of Waltham Iransa Summer, of Great Barrington Tomas H. Rassell, of Boston Iransa Barlington, of Fall River James Baffington, of Fall River W. Alvord, of Greenfield	944 478 449 305 122 45 9 4 2 2 2 1 1
to the name of to Class	Candna

red discussion in regard to Gov. Gardner with respect to the Republican movement en-In the evening, the result of the second, or regu-nal balloting for candidate for Governor was an-

Whole number of votes Necessary for a nomination	839 420
telles Rockwell, of Pittsheld, had	426
Berry J. Gardner, of Boston	895
w Faster of Monson	13
bereise Sumner, of Great Barrington	3
r Pakwood Hoar, of Concord	1
Suphen C. Phillips, of Salem	1
" Torres Rockwert, was declared	the nomine

he nominations were declared to be unanimous by a

THE MASS CONVENTION. This body was organized by he choice of Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, an President. Mr Phillips on taking the chair remarked on the object is which the Convention was called, and exhorted his bears to unle in harmony in an unequivocal expres-

ir irns is fide	simest all th	usta Age gives towns in the	returns for State, whic	Govern-
Res	Demograt,	CAD,		51,189
State	itering,	************		10,265
Mo	AUGH	of an election, the remaining	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	00 615
70-	Name			Tords

From the New York Christian Inquirer.

GEORGE P. SIMMONS.

The evil which we have been apprehending for some weeks has at last arrived. Our small body of University of the daily press are too weeks has at last arrived. Our small body of University of the daily press are too make the consultation of the present including our most accomplished critic, in scholars to enable us to see what it said and did on the whom we can ill spare. I dislike superlatives, and therefore will not say that George P. Simmons was in the loggy our most accomplished critic, in scholars to fast saint, and in mental and moral position the man most sure of himself, and best qualified to fas on opinions, on many points, in a definite and enduring form. To say of any man that he is 'the first'—to say the distance of the present of the bin.

To say of any man that he is 'the first'—to say the distance of the present of the bin.

To say of any man that he is 'the first'—to say the distance of the present of the work of the saint way, and after his arrival, he made the same string impression, of the highest cratorical qualities. But at the close of the period for which he head been engaged, when about to return to the North, a question came before him, the decision of which affected all his form.

He went to Mobile, and wherever he preached on the way, and after his arrival, he made the same string to his congregation concerning their social and relative the close of the period for which he head been engaged, when about to return to the North, a question came before him, the decision of which affected all his form, a friend of the Fagittee Slave law and President of the relation, so important in all is bearing on life and character, a relation which colored every thing in the community? As a minister of the controversies; but let a live Christianity deal with live and the controversies; but let a live Christianity deal with living and prevent questions. If it cannot do this, the said has look is savely and paptize a shared of the said when the harm. We know how he decided it, and can never hament his decision. He preached two very calm and the master of the bouse Beelzebu shall they call them of his househo standard. Standard to find with his manner of treating the subject. But that despotism which at the South has destroyed the liberty of the whitea to maintain the slavery of the blacks, does not permit the subject to be treated at all. It demands a total silence, an absolute submission. Go Rome, and preach against the Papacy in the plazza the fine that the submission is the free free from the submission. Go Rome, and preach against the Papacy in the plazza the fine free free from the submission of the submission.

that deepotism which at the South has destroyed the library of the Whites to maintain he slavery of the history of the Whites to maintain he slavery of the history of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the history of the Whites to maintain he slavery of the history of the Whites to maintain he slavery of the history of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the history of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the history of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the Whites of the South has a slavery of the Whites of the South of the South has a slavery of the South of the Sou

after leaving Springfield, Mr. Simmons resided for some time in Concord, and then was settled in Albany, where he was preaching when attacked by his last illness. And now he is gone.

KANSAS MATTERS.

The Herald of Freedom of September 8, devotes five columns to an account of the recent Free State Delegation at Big Springs, called to take into consideration the present exigency of political affairs. The Convention met on the 5th inst., about one hundred delegates being present. Nearly every district was represented.

Baltinore, Sept. 25.—At Norfolk on Saturday, the

The Heroid of Newtonian as Develocing the third threshold as a manifest of the state of the threshold and extended the state of the sta

The quaint and pithy editor of the New Lisbon (Ohio) furors, in a characteristic article on 'Shears,' and neir uses, with reference to the Fusion movement in prominent merchants of Philadelphia, many of whom hat State, (and its moral is as useful in Massachusetts do not sympathize at all with Mr. Williamson upon the

wir uses, with reference to the Fusion movement in hat State, (and its moral is as ugeful in Massachusetts in Olio.) says.—

As to the object or objects—for there seem to be serval, in using this ponderous machine. A goodly numer expect, by Junping on these platforms, to get as fat office, but the make-weights are trying to be ersunded that the great Mad Dog, slavery, will be cut it use, somewhere, by the operation. For that reason, one anti-always me want the abears so placed as to import the properties. The state of the interview of the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the interview of the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the interview of the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the interview of the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the interview of the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the south of the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the contributional, and if the animal's bead is cut off, the contributional, and it the animal's bead is cut off, the contribution of the contribution from New York city as follows:—

The American Tract Society House.—On entering this spacious building, something naturally and unavoidably painful and gloomy steals over the mind while reflecting that among the immense mass of theological lore, in the form of books, tracts, and periodicals, not a word of rebuke is uttered against American Slavery, a sin of all others, the most fruitful, rainous and souldamning! and is shaking the foundations of earth, heaven and hell!—Yes, Brother, amid the millions on millions of pages issued from this house, not a line of remonstrance against the blood-guiltiness of the oppressor and man-stealer! Minor evils are denounced severely—but this giant sin is passed by in utter silence! And what caps the climax of this glaring and heaven-daring inconsistency is, the managers of this Society, we are informed, are resolved, firmly and deliberately, to persevere in this scheme, never to alter or disannul this covenant with death and hell! 'Wo to them that decree unrighteous decrees.' Wo! wo! wo!!

and actually choked her to death!

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes officer Cook, who was early apprised of the catastrophe, is on his track, and will no doubt soon bring him to justice. A melancholy sequence to this tragedy remains to be told! The daughter of the slaughtered victim of this monster's rage became a raving maniac immediately after the tragical occurrence; and, finally, death relieved her of her sufferings. Thus have two victims been immolated upon the altar of this murderer's fearful rage.

our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

We propose to do this through the medium of Newspapers, Lecturers and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and acoperation. The country is stirred as it never yet habitants Mrs. Mongan, an Irish woman, is 105 years old, and Mrs. Thomas, American, 103.

Hill Aurora of Saturday last has a statement in regard to the census of Charlestown. The total population in 1855 is 21,742; in 1850 it was 17,216—increase in five from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in

Directory, says the Cincinnati Gazelle, we learn that since the application of steam on the western waters, there have been thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two lives lost by steamboat disasters, three hundred and eighty-one boats and cargoes lost, and seventy boats seriously injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of sixty-seven millions of dollars.

St. Louis, Sept. 22. Senator Douglas in SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY D. GRAW, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22. Senator Douglas in

St. Louis.—Senator Douglas addressed a large meeting here last night. He denounced the fanaticism evoked by the Fagitive Slave law, and Northern men who pronounced it unconstitutional—discussed the Nebraska bill, and said that Congress had no right to interfere in the local laws of States or Territories. The Know Knothings were bitterly denounced.

SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY D. GRAW, MARY MARY D. GRAW, MARY MARN, REBECCA WATSON, JULIA HARWOOD, MARY M. GUILD, EUPHEMIA COCHRANE, SUSAN W. HAYWARD, CORNELIA SHOREY, LUCY S. BLACKWELL, SARAH ANN ERNST.

Chicago papers contain animated accounts of the rescue, under perilous circumstances, of the passengers and crew of the steamer Sebastopol and the brig Tuscarora, wrecked in Lake Michigan. Eighty persons were saved from the former and eleven from the latter.

There will be a meeting of the descendants of Gen. Israel Putnam, with address and dinner,
at the Putnam Station on the Norwich and Worcester
Railroad, on the 24th of next month.

A large variety of articles, both useful and ornamental, will be offered for sale. It is hoped that the public
generally will be disposed to aid the cause by their pres-

Railroad, on the 24th of next month.

Disgusting and Disgraceful.—The Free State Convention in Kansas which nominated Governor Reeder as a delegate for Congress, adopted a resolution in favor of excluding colored people entirely from the territory. This odious, inhuman and abominable proposition was introduced and carried by the settlers from the Western States, and seems to have been acquiesced in by the Eastern settlers for the sake of 'harmony, We regard this vote, adopted by men professedly on posed to slavery, as the most fatal symptom of the rottenness of the people of the territory on the subject of slavery—Telegraph.

Milicaukie, Sept. 92 The graphs of the sake of the sake of the subject of slavery—Telegraph.

Milwaukie, Sept. 23.—The propeller Forest
City, from Buffalo, with 400 tuns of merchandise, and
60 passengers, came in contact with the schooner Asia,
bound from Chicago to Buffalo with 16,000 bushels of
corm, near Grand Traverse, on Thursday last. Both
vessels sunk, but the passengers and crew were all
saved in boats, and were picked up by the schooner
Hamlet, which arrived here this morning.

Abington Brazes Band.

Several Songa will be sung by Mrs. S. B. Wales.

Miss Susan J. Wales and others will perform on the
piano-forte.

Terms of Admission:—Single Tickets, (except Friday evening,) 10 cents; Children under twelve, half
price.

Tickets for the last evening, 25 cents.

Cape Cod Telegraph.—The Cape Cod Telegraph, built by Mesers. Brewer & Baldwin, has been completed to Yarmouth, and will be in working order to Provincetown about October 1st. The station in Yarmouth is at the Register office, in charge of Mr.

Swift.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—A great battle took place at Sand Hills, near the north fork of the Platte River, botween the Sioux Indians and the entire force of troops under Geo. Harney, Major Cady commanding the Infantry, and Col. Cook the Dragoons, Mounted Riffemen and Artillery. The battle lasted several hours. The ladians fought desperately, but were routed, when a running fight for a distance of ten miles followed, and the Indians made another stand, but were finally campletely routed, having 80 men killed and 50 women and children prisoners. The Indian women fought furiously. Gen. Harney had six men killed asd as many wounded. No officers were killed. The Indians were the party which massacred Maj. Grattan's command, and murdered the mail party. The way bill of the mail was found with them.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will open in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel, were youngen to the Veymouth Landing, on the evening of Monday, October 8th, and will continue open through Friday, 12th. A large and beautiful collection of articles will be offerdefor a distance of ten miles followed.

Children's Aprons and Dresses, and many other useful things.

On Thursday evening, 11th, there will be speaking at the Hall, by Wendett Phillips and Willed Analysis.

The fair will be closed on Friday evening, 12th, with a Social Party, where will be Music and Dancing.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF PASSMORE WILLIAM-

The following card is signed by several of the mos slavery question :-

guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that De given, that consequently all political, and especially all Leon was arrested at Gerry's Saloop, near Porter's station, by officer Cook. He doggedly refused to give any account of the bloody affair, and was taken before Equire Moore, who committed him for a further hearing.

Population of Charlestown. - The Bunker too many cases, by what poor and insufficient mo

from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most con-From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat scientifications, says the Cincinnati Gazette, we learn that committed to our hands, and to make faithful account

have just got a sad piece of news from the Crimea, but without significance as to the operations of the war. A Russian bomb fell by chance into a magazine of French shells, and made a great number of victims; they even shells, and made a great number of victims; they even to three hundred.'

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar Committee, filled with a consciousness of the great work yet to be done in arous ing this nation to a true sense of the sin and evil of slavery, and of the peculiar importance of the present crisis, would again call upon all lovers of freedom, three hundred. The Hurricane on Lake Michigan.—The steamer Sebastopol, wrecked in the late hurricane on Lake Michigan, was valued at \$65,000, being a fine pew propeller. The whole loss by her is about \$80,000. The steamer Baltimore was also wrecked, and the propeller Oriental is missing.

Tagettee in Borton (The Action of Market Michigan) and especially upon those of this community, to nid them in swelling the success of the coming Bazaar, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 24, 25, and 26. All kinds of produce, goods or money, will be gladly received and faithfully appropriated. The labor of these sales falls heavily upon a few Wednesday. Taxation in Boston.—The valuation of tax- trust the many, this year, will be ready to share the able property in Boston is \$242,349,200; an increase of \$15,336,000 over that of 1854. The rate of assessment is 77 cents on the \$100, a decrease of 15 cents. Priends at a distance, intending to send boxes, must from last year's tax.

The fields at a distance, intending to send boxes, must see that they reach us in good season. We were sadly disappointed last year by the delay of some, not arriving in time for the sale. The money to be raised is to be appropriated to the dissemination of anti-slavery and two years. They were returning to the house, and the eldest had the youngest on his shoulder.

The friends at a distance, intending to send boxes, must see that they reach us in good season. We were sadly disappointed last year by the delay of some, not arriving in time for the sale. The money to be raised is to be appropriated to the dissemination of anti-slavery truth by lecturers, agents, newspapers, conventions and racts.

Address, SARAH OTIS ERNST. Cincinnati, Obio, Efficacy of Life-Boats .- Milwaukee and care of Luke Kent, Main street, between 5th and 6th,

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

A Fair for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery cause wil be held in INDEPENDENCE HALL, North Abington, Elijah Denny, aged 118 years, a revolu-tionary veteran, resides in Pulaski county, Ky. tinuing through the afternoons and evenings of that

Single tickets for the Fair, including the last eve-

Abington, Sept. 24, 1855.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF BADICAL POLITI-CAL ABOLITIONISTS,

AT BOSTON,
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
Oct. 23d, 24th and 25th, 1856.

[By appointment of a similar Convention in Syracuse, N. Y., in June last.] The undersigned, a Committee of Arrangements appointed by the 'Central Abolition Committee,' are authorized by said Committee to invite a General Convention of 'Radieal Political Abolitionists' in Boston, on Chapter and Thursday, Catalogy 28d Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23d, 24th and 25th, 1855, for the purpose of discussing the illegality and unconstitutionality of Stavery, and the power of the Federal Government over slavery in the United States.

Also, to provide means for propagating the sentiments and advocating the measures of 'Radical Political Abolitionists,' and, if Judged best, to organize for that object,

A NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY.

Among those expected to be in attendance and take part in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. Pryne, L. C. Matlack, A. G. Beman—the undersigned, and others, who may be announced hereafter. william Goodell,
Jas. McCune Smith,

Com. of Arr.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

In accordance with a vote of the last National Wo-man's Rights Convention, held in Philadelpha, the next Convention will be held in Cincinnati, on the 17th and 18th of October next.

In behalf of the Central Committee,

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, Sec'y.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUE. The first day of October, 1855, the 4th Anniversary of the memorable Jerry Resoue, is at hand. The spirit that defied oppression, and scorned as a filthy rag the enactment of a law-defying Congress intended to give oppression power and dignity, we thank Heaven, is an embodiment at Syracuse. Its proportions are expanding in contempt of political parties. As the organ of such embodiment, we appeal to sur bold countrymen, and to the world, to confess its legitimacy, justice, and authority. Therefore we call them to be at Syracuse the 1st of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to honor the first successful and glorious strike, which in the the first successful and glorious strike, which in the United States rescued an outraged slave, and set him

JOHN THOMAS, JAMES FULLER, LUCIUS C. MATLACK, T. G. WHITE, MONTGOMERY MERRICK,

Syracuse, August 8, 1855. LECTURES IN VERMONT. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Vermont as follows :-Bradford, (Orange Co.) Monday, Oct. 8. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, East Topsham, East Corinth, West Topsham, " 11. " 12. " 18. " 14.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Wm. W. Brown, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

West Bridgewater, Friday, Sept. 28.
Bridgewater, School District No. 6, Sunday, 30.
Bridgewater Town Hall, eve'g, "30.
North Abington, Tuesday, Oct. 2.
N. B. The Sunday meetings will be held through the day; others also may address them.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in BOLTON, on Sunday af-ternoon, September 30, probably at 5 o'clock.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT EAST PRINCE-

TON.

The Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at East Princeton, on Sunday, the 30th inst.

The Convention will hold three sessions during the day, at the usual hours of public service.

Able speakers will be present to address the meeting; among them, Mr. Garrison, from Boston. D. M. Alles, Sec'y.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Michi THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at BATLE CREEK, commencing on Saturday, the 6th of October, and continuing its session two or three days.

Able speakers from a distance will be present to take part in the discussion; among whom, we expect Henry C. Wright of Boston, Charles C. Burleigh of Connecticut, Aaron M. Powell of New York, Stephen S. Foster of Massachusetts, and M. R. Robinson of Ohio. By direction of the Executive Committee of the Michigan A. S. Society,

JACOB WALTON, Jr., Cor. Sec.

Colored girls wanted for family work.

An industrious girl can obtain a situation in an upholstery sewing department in a neighboring city.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES FOR LYCEUMS.

WM. SYMINGTON BROWS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry in the New England Fernale Medical College, author of 'Chemistry for Buginners,' respectfully intimates to lyceum committees that he is prepared to receive applications for the delivery of his new lecture, 'Transcendental Physiology,' or for short courses of lectures on Chemistry and Physiology.

Address, Prof. W. S. Brown, 274 Washington street, Baston.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON

IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, A FINE Portrait representing this Martyr to the cause of Freedom, Truth and Justice, (versus Law.) taken from life, in the cell in which he has been incarcerated by Judge Kane for alleged Contempt of Court. Size of the Picture, 16 by 20 in. Price, Fifty

Cents.

Those desiring early impressions of this interesting Picture can receive them by leaving their names with the Publisher, THOMAS CURTIS, 134 Arch street, Philadelphia, where all orders for the trade must be ad-

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1855. Will be Published, January 18th,

KING OOBLOO. OF THE MOUNTAINS OF MENDUSA. BY LEO L. LLOYD.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, yet eary of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. ROG-ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Wercester,

Worcester, April 13.

DR. H. W. MASON, [DENTIST] 49 TREMONT STREET,

(OVER LEONARD & CO'S ADCTION BOOM,) BOSTON. DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental medicine and Surgery, and operates on the most reasonable

Boston, Sept. 28, 1855. School for Young Ladies.

THE subscribers will open a School for Young La-dies, in Thorndike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next.

The Course of Study embraces the English branches, including the higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages.

Terms: \$100 per annum, without extra charges. Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben. Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Boston, or directly to the subscribers.

CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth, INCREASE S. SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester. Boston, August 10, 1855.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

PREEDOM OF THE SOUL 'Tis a glorious thing to send abroad a soul as fre

To throw aside the shackles which sectarian bondme Ay, fettered not by creed, or clan, or gold, or land, o

You roam through the world of light and life, rejoicing you are free

To recognize the good and true, the beautiful an

Beneath the blue heavens where you dwell, and in the distant land.

You love the sunny spot of earth where you drew the breath of life,

But scorn to shed your brother's blood in the bruta heat of strife;

For the whole earth is so rich with flowers, and fair before your sight, And all as sacred as your own, you hold your neigh

bor's right ; For you love the perfect laws of God, the laws of peac and love,

And would that His will be done on earth as in th

world above. Your soul breathes ever, Excelsior !-- as clouds pas

from your sight: Oh, wondrous beautiful things you see, in the clear

immortal light.

PAREWELL TO SUMMER. BY MRS. JAMES MATOON.

The song of the bird and hum of the bee Are passing away in their fitful glee; The opening bud and the expanding flower Will charm us no more at the twilight hou

The robin bath roamed with his mate away. No longer the whippoorwill chants his lay ; And the moonbeams gleam on the voiceless air. Fraught with the spirit of love and prayer.

No more can I twine for my flowing hair The white rose wreath in its beauty rare ! Or pluck for the vase the richest dve Which the rainbow tints in beauty vie

No more can I gather the little wild weed, Whose fragrance all other sweet flowers exceed ; E'en this humble flower, which graces the plain, Can mitigate sorrow, and soften our pain.

The humming-bird, too, with its bright crimson bre He too with the flowers is seeking for rest; In vain did I offer protection and care From Autumn's rude blast, and the keen Winter air. Not one of the dear little warblers would stay In my vine-covered trellis, 'mid mosses as gay As the plumage which nature so ravishly spread : Oh, they could not stay, as the flowers were all dead

For Flora had beckened them on to a clime Where flowers ever flourish and suns ever shine, And the sweet Summer's zephyr is wafting perfume Where the orange and myrtle are ever in bloom.

Then cannot we glean from these lessons of love, Some impulse divine, some light from above? Some Flora to guide us to heavenly bowers, Where blossom unceasing perennial flowers?

AUTUMN MUSINGS.

The Autumn time ! the Autumn time ! How softly steals its footsteps on ! How gently fades the summer's prime, And dims her glories one by one ! The days were bright, and calm, and clear, It seems yet summer time to me; But, ah ! a change is round me here, In faded flower and crimson tree. The Autumn leaves! the Autumn leaves!

How geogeous in their golden sheen ! And yet it is but death that gives Their glowing hues for simple green Oh! spirit of the frozen North! Oh! mocker of our summer dreams Why com'st thou thus to blight our earth, And hush the music of our streams

The Autumn winds ! the Autumn winds ! Ye come once more with plaintive song ; Ye breathe a dirge to saddened minds, As softly low ye sweep along. Of dying Summer's beauty fled, Like mourners wailing o'er the tomb Of young and loved ones, early dead.

The Autumn rain! the Autumn rain! Its sound falls sadly on my cars, And coursing down the window pane, The pearly drops seem gushing tears Each pale sad flower hath caught a gem. Which trembles in its loving eye, Then fallen from its withered stem, It lave its cheek down low to die.

And yet I love thee, Autumn time ! I love the blessing thou dost bring; Though thou hast not the merry chime That thrills the soul in joyous Spring. 'Tis sweetly sad-'tis sadly sweet-To gaze upon this solemn scene. Nor would I, if I could, retreat

Where naught but vernal bloom is seen.

THE PEW. I care not for the ' coming man,'

Nor fear the coming woman ! The one that does the best he can, He is the great, the true man-They are but few.

No 'lower crust,' no 'upper ten,' No 'upper-tendom' know they-No rank at all but rank of MEN, Just 'neath the angels show they-The lofty few

Condemned unbeard, misunderstood, They glide along the valley, Few know the good they do-or would-Around whom angels rally-The unknown few.

How still they move ! the noisy world Goes round as if without them ; From Fortune's wheel they're often whirled. With scarce a shred about them-The suffering few.

Some drag Disease's lengthened chain, Some chafe with vain endeavor. And some live down a life-long pain, And triumph late-forever ! Victorious few.

I care not for the mighty man : I worship not the many ; Contented with this lonely span That gains me lave of any-The loving few.

BEWARE!

A little theft, a small deceit, Too often leads to more ; "Tis hard at first, but tempts the feet As through an open door. Just as the broadest rivers run

From small and distant springs

Have grown from little things.

The greatest crimes that men have done

THE LIBERATOR

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

This convention met Sept. 19th in the Meionac he attendance was large, and those present principally romen. Miss Dr. Harriot K. Hunt read an address exlaining the progress of woman in this country, and weloming the women present. The meeting was organized y the choice of Paulina W. Davis, of Providence, as resident. Miss Harriot K. Hunt, Mrs. Caroline H. Oall, Mrs. Susan Harris, Mrs. Harriet Carlton, Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, Mrs. Dr. Jackson, Mrs. Richard Hildreth, and Rev. T. W. Higginson, as Vice Presidents, and Miss Carlton, of Dorchester, and William H. Fish, of Hopedale, as Secretaries.

Mrs. Davis took the chair, with an address on the hopes and purposes of the Woman's Rights movement, and incidentally advised that memorials be presented to every State Legislature in the land, asking for women the right of citizenship, and that petitions must be

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall read a report relating to the aws of Massachusetts regarding married women, stating their objectionable features which were as follows: 1. All that give to the husband the custody of his der, he is hung, and therefore he votes! wife's person; these are fruitful in cruel results.

2. Those which give the husband the exclusive control and guardianship of his children.

Those which give to the husband the sole ownership of a wife's personal and real estate; these are in to the wife by the husband, is concerned-by the 304th section of the statutes for 1855.

4. These which give the husband an absolute right to the property of his wife's industry; all repealed by the Legislature of 1855, but likely to be put in force again the sphere of woman, and limit her usefulness to a few by the next Legislature.

5. Those which give to the widower a larger and more

during marriage. Addresses were made, before dinner, by Mrs. Lucy Where are your great poets, your great statesmen Stone Blackwell, who was in favor of women voting, as like those who gild the galaxy of man's supremacy they might thereby secure the advantage in this State the Legislature of last winter had given them, by T. W. circumstances never favored. Daniel Webster said, Higginson, of Worcester, who believed the time would . It is not the education you get in college walls

at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Davis in the chair.

this cause is, because it is the only basis of the educatleboro', and the latter by Miss Ellen M. Tarr of Bos- tion of half the world. We have let half the intellect ton, were presented by Mr. William D. O'Connor of of the world run to waste.

A letter from the Hon. Francis Gillette of Conn., conrelation to women, and expressing hearty concurrence it was your jury-box that is the university of the Ameri-in the objects of the Woman's Movement, were read by can people. We deny it to woman. We build around her

Dr. Harriot K. Hunt of Boston then presented the fol- over them. lowing resolutions

advantages enjoyed by Man, on the ground of delicacy, ingly for making a hobby of such a question. ter the medical profession, in their efforts to overcome the evils which have accumulated in their path, and in People say, let women vote, and the wife will be a

and the utter incompetency of physicians to stay them, and allow husbands and wives to differ in religion. It works the reception of some of them into the Pharmacopoia, well. Now carry that principle into politics. But don't together with the varied pathics and isms of the day, try to help God govern the world by telling lies. Carry are suggestive of a need of that higher element in med-ical life, which can only be supplied by the admission them. Don't evade the issue by saying woman is only

ment to Dr. Buchanan's Eclectic Medical School of Cin- are at present ! cinnati, the Starling Medical College of Columbus, and One objection is, woman's peculiar grace of characthe Cleveland College, all of Ohio, and to all of which ter is destroyed if she meddles in government. I don't women are admitted. Think of Massachusetts in this believe it, but even if it is true, how dare we take away contrast! added Miss Hunt.

chity of women, two married women escaped punishment bave rights—let them take them! Outrage public opinfor minor offences-the husband in one of these innott followed with some remarks tending to show that ion must be shocked into reflection. Never mind the unjust laws always have two edges; and concluded by press. When it abuses you, it's a good sign. If it a general endorsement of the purpose of the movement.

for success in this movement, which remark he connected with the observation that his own profession would willingly welcome women among them, -recommended in turn individual effort in so doing, to that profession, which, said Mrs. D., has thus far been wanting.

Mrs. D. concluded by the remark, that Florence Nightingale, who at present engrossed the attention of Mrs. Blackwell took the floor, and with her usual elothe world, would have been better qualified for her noble duties before Sebastopol, had she had the medical education women are deprived of by the laws of institutions, and the tyranny of public opinion. Mrs. D. exploded the popular idea of the trouble that would arise from women being allowed to vote, by reference to her own experience at Toronto, where women helding property are voters, and where their appearance at the polls tends to harmonize proceedings.

Miss Young spoke for a few minutes in regard to the value of working women over talking women, in this Sallie Holley.

Dr. Wm. F. Channing then took the floor. He began by remarking, that the last time he had stood in a Wo- Committee :formed a spirit of love, of peace, of hope and promise : advantages as she has hitherto gained, or of placing on movement. The world has hitherto been man's world ; gress. a world of arbitrary thought and force.

battle-field-all the great evils of the world-might be only obtained transitory privileges instead of eternal traced to the wrong existent in our social organization __ | rights. the fact that all the power had been given to men.

We are unable to give even an idea of the beautiful by wishing a fervent 'God speed' to the cause, and nize the power of a gentle-but fearless advocacy of the wishing to be identified with it.

Mr. John Orvis followed in a speech sympathizing with the movement, and wishing to be identified with it. and simplest statement of every woman's right to of Adjourned to evening.

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. Davis in the Chair.

Wendell Phillips was the first speaker. He began by saying that this was only the second time a Woman's from Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, from Rev. A. D. Mayo e Convention had been held in Boston. It became necessity to the latter of the lat sary, therefore, to state what women ask. One half of enclosing a fine poem. isunderstanding on this question arises from its Remarks supporting the resolution not being understood. In America, we have adopted Mrs. Dall and Mrs. Severance. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown principles blindly, without knowing how much they comprehend. The conflict between parties here is never about principles, but about application. America is famous for bolting her food; she also bolts her principles. In law, religion—in social life, we have brought over from the old world fragments of chains. Who women. No mere digest could do justice to the force would think that in Philadelphia an irresponsible Judge. would think that in Philadelphia an irresponsible Judge and beauty of Miss Brown's remarks. could do what Congress has never dared to do-at his own pleasure put a man in jail for life!

hat doctrine, - which does not belong here, - which is nal purposes to this movement. One was to get the ed- one sex, and will, of the other. at variance with our institutions-that 'contempt of ourt,' which ought to have been trodden out, like a oisonous weed, long ago. [Great applause.]
Republicanism says, 'Shut woman out of the gallows,

you shut her out of the ballot-box. Shut her out of he tax list, if you shut her out of the voting list." Trample your republicanism under foot, if need be, but be consistent.

This movement does not undertake to protect woman. The theory of Republicanism is, that one class does not need the protection of a better class. No class is safe till it protects itself! 1776 were the people saying to an oligarchy, 'We don't want your protection.' Aristocracy replied, 'You are a set of farmers-you don't inderstand government.' The answer was, 'We'll try. Now we tell woman she is not fit to govern herself.

Her answer is, 'I want to try! Nothing will convince

me I am not fit till I try.'

We don't claim woman will produce a Columbus or everywhere circulated for names-urging zeal in the Raphael. We don't raise this question. You don't say to your Theodore Parkers, your Henry Ward Beechers, your Websters, your Lawrences, 'You shall vote, and no one else inferior to you in intellect shall.' But every one votes because he is a man. If he commits mur-

That which God made men capable to do, he them to do. Is woman capable of understanding great civil questions-moral questions? Then let her use her understanding. This is our rule. Prove to me that woman can do nothing better than attend to the physpart repealed-at least so far as all property not given | ical wants of her husband-prove that Hannah More, when she taught princes, was an unsexed woman, and that Florence Nightingale, when she undertook to supply the failings of Palmerston, was a monster of atrocity-prove all this before you attempt to circumscribe domestic duties.

But you are so anxious to help God govern his world permanent interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of her deceased huswrite books on Female Piety. Suppose women de 6. Those which suspend the legal existence of a wife fining man's sphere, and writing books on Male Piety-what should we think? You say to women, come when it would be a disgrace to a man not to be a that makes you men—but it is the education you Woman's Rights man, and Mrs. Caroline H. Dall. give yourselves.' It was Austerlitz and Jena made Napoleon. It was struggling with obstacles made Burke. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention came to order But we deny woman experience, and taunt her with littleness. Teach woman with nothing but books! it Reports on the laws of Vermont and New Hampshire is not possible. One reason why we should advocate

What makes Americans so keen? They have the great questions of government resting upon them! De taining information relative to the laws of that State in Tocqueville said it was not your colleges were valuable : walls heaven high, and then taunt her for not leaving

The moment woman gets the ballot, she protects her Resolved, That the present position assumed by Med- self. Go up to the State House, and argue this cause, ical schools, precluding Woman from the educational and my Lords of the Legislature will stare at you pityvirtually acknowledges the impropriety of Man ever be- each of them to think there are five hundred women's ing her medical attendant. [Applause and laughter.] votes waiting for them at home in the ballot-box, and Resolved, That we will do all in our power to sustain they'll carefully note your every argument. We have those women, who, from a conviction of duty, en- a great deal of superabundant statesmanship here, try-

their attacks upon the strongholds of vice, in which wo- Whig and the husband a Democrat, and trouble will ennen are so effectual.

Resolved, That the present array of quack nostrums, People quarrel more about religion than politics. We half a man. If woman is only one half of what a man Miss Hunt made a few remarks, chiefly in compli- is, then she is forty times more than a great many men

the God-given rights of human beings to secure their Miss Young of Lowell followed with a few remarks graces? Another objection is, women will have no time regarding the importance of women being in the medi- for politics. The whaler, the merchant, the soldier, all are engrossed in their respective avocations, but they Mr. George Sennott of Boston, himself a lawyer, staed two cases which lately occurred in the courts, where ted two cases which lately occurred in the courts, where-

stances suffering for the fault of the wife. Mr. Senpress. When it abuses you, it's a good sign. If it leads laughs, it's a good sign. It's a sign it's alive. The laughs, it's a good sign. It's a sign it's alive. They are poets who believe their own poetry. Mrs. Dall, taking up a remark made by Mr. Sennott, ter.) Success is the test of everything here. Yankees to the effect that women must trust to individual effort have a wonderful respect for it. After the cause is won, the Conservatives will say they were Women's Rights' men twenty years before you were. God grant they may soon have a chance to say so ! In that day we will step aside, fold our hands, and bow our heads, and acknowledge the Whig party and the Daily Advertises did it all !

quence exposed the inequalities of the social system with regard to women, as evinced by the conduct of institutions, laws, and the public at large. We will not spoil her speech, as we have Mr. Phillips, by attempting a sketch of it.

The Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Mrs. Davis in the chair. The meeting was inaugurated by prayer from Miss After the reading of the records by the Secretary, the

following resolutions were reported by the Business

man's Convention was on the day of Burns' rendition. Resolved, That the women of New England, here asthe day when all the worst misrule of man ran riot in sembled, look forward to the attainment of the elective this city. That day, entering the Convention, he had franchise as the only means of securing for woman such

and he became convinced that this is a world-wide a permanent basis her educational, social and civil pro-Resolved, That the failure to obtain a civil positi He believed that the State Prison, the gallows, the bas been the true reason why, until this day, women hav

Resolved, That in the reverent and genera in which our opening yesterday was received, and in and generous speech of Dr. Channing. He concluded the generally respectful mention of the press, we recog Truth to win the public ear, and a most cheering of for the future.

Resolved, That, without flinching from the deares human rights, we intend to hold a position reverent t woman, faithful to man, and devout toward the Infinit

Letters sympathizing with the movement were re

Mrs. Dall spoke of the great gain women had made

ucation of experience for women. The other, to give them broader employment. The narrow range of employments open to women is the source of the vice which haffles social science. Literature is the only department open to women that is considered respectable. We must break the popular notion that it is not respectable for women to earn their living. That is one aim in this

Mrs. Dr. Jackson, of Plymouth, followed in a speech

THERSDAY AFTERNOON. Mrs. Davis in the chair. Miss Susan B. Anthony, of New York, was the firs speaker. Her remarks were confined to a statement of the progress of the cause in the State of New York, during the past year. The details of the action which re sulted in the petitioning of the New York Legislatur on the subject of the rights of women, were described graphically. Miss A. attributed the lack of success last year, only to the fact that the Legislature were en

The objections made to it are similar to these made against the emancipation of the slave. But the rights dred a day, for some time, the whole of a human being do not depend on sex or color, but on the fact of humanity. Wherever the rights of one huter the rights of one huter the rights of one huter the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces, linguing. the fact of humanity. Wherever the rights of one human being are defined, there are defined the rights of every other human being on the face of the earth.

have their rights, because they are not equal to men. But if God and Nature have settled the question, what need of an oppressive enactment thereon? Mr. Garrison went on to show that all the objection nade to the woman's cause are identical with those urg- ers giving up the cause for promise

The condition of the slave women in this country was portrayed. The exclusion of women from a voice in the government was proved unjust, and inconsistent

with the Massachusetts Bill of Rights. The various usurpations and oppressions in regard to woman were debated by Mr. Garrison, and criticises with great power.

It was urged that the ballot would enable protect themselves. He (Mr. G.) did not vote himself. but he would not have other people who held different views, deprived of the right of so doing. He conclude by objecting to the first resolution on the ground of its

Mrs. Dall replied briefly, defending the resolution she continued by exposing the injustice of the remune-ration given to Female Teachers in our public schools; she also proved, by abundant historical citations, that woman's right to speak had been established long ago. She concluded by offering the following resolution :-

Resolved, That under a republican government, w nsider the ballot woman's sword and shield; the means of achieving and protecting all other civil rights; her college, to open to her all the advantages of high culture ; her indisputable right ; and its attainment the basis of all other rights; and we urge it upon the National Convention, soon to assemble in Cincir ti, to devote their chief attention to this object. Adj.

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. Davis in the chair. After some preliminary business, the President intro

ship of Humanity, the will is the radder, and the sen-timent the sail. When the sentiment takes the place of the rudder, it is only the sail masked. The life of the affections is the natural life of woman. Most women would abandon all other destinies in life for an ideal tile manufactories. marriage. In no art or science have women proved themselves masters. But in conversation they have no were met

Woman graces every thing, and all graceful things come from her hand. By the laws of correspondence, a wofrom her hand. By the laws of correspondence, a wo-

We men have no right to say it-but the omnipotence of was the

With the advancement of society, the position of wo man, of course, is changed. The Quakers have the honor of first establishing the equality of the sexes; doze the Shakers have done still more. Woman's second of the houses on the far side of the street passing epoch dates in France. In 1620, the Marchioness De Rambouillet built her house in Paris—a spacious palace.
The King's Court then was devoted only to ambition or gallantry. But Madame De Rambouillet assembled around her all that was beautiful and sensible in woman, and at the Hotel Rambouillet, elegance and let
his distinct first batch of ten prisoners arrived, speedily followed by the rest in similar quantities. Each prisoner (having his hands tied behind his back, and labeled on the tail) appeared to have been thrust down in a wicker basket, over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding uncompositable marked in the prisoners arrived.

and of self-respect. The nineteenth century is marked by the demands of rows. At five minutes to twelve, a white-button mandarin arrived, and the two to be first cut in

willing ear. The recent laws of this Commonwealth have bettered her condition in regard to property. But this is all, so far.

It is very cheap wit that ands it droll for women to and then on the other victims commenced the barvote. Is it so hard to get her sensible opinion on matters of taste, or other matters, in company? Why then
not multiply the company? Is not woman as able as
man to express a correct epinion in regard to eating people, as they do in the Fejee islands, or hunting people
with bloodhounds, as they do in this country?

It is said women are not qualified to rote by received.

Dose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers

Dose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers

Dose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers

wisely as men do at most town meetings, where the in-necest citizen has a man at the polls to put a ticket in twisted round and round as the heart was separa

It is because we have brought over from the old world Wendell Phillips observed that there were two cardi- slaves to kings. Time has wrought the amelioration of

Whatever woman's heart is prompted to desire, m will be prompted to accomplish. The success of the woman's movement was sure.

It is impossible to convey the faintest idea by these few points of the exceeding delicate and subtle be of Mr. Emerson's discourse. It was one of his very finest efforts, and gave the most intense satisfaction the large audience. After the lecture, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith of New

York, delivered a poem, which won the frequent ap plause of her auditory.

Mrs. Davis in conclusion thanked the public for the

attention and respect they had paid to the Convention, and the meeting adjourned.

CHINA.

The Pekin Gazetts reports that the insurgents are losing ground in the North of China. The Overland Friend of China says: * The amount of bloodshed at Canton, during the

tirely engrossed by the Maine Law.

Mrs. Fagan, of Philadelphia, followed in a practical appeal to women to enter the medical profession, stating that the success of those now in that profession was indisputable, and that the demand was increasing; also asking them to sustain the literature of the cause.

Mr. Garrison was the next speaker. He began by avowing himself pledged to the Woman's Movement. It was destined to succeed here, and broaden over the world. No good argument can be brought against it. At the rate of seven or eight nan being are defined, there are defined the rights of very other human being on the face of the earth.

Another class of objectors say, women should not axe their rights, because they are not equal to mentate if God and Nature have settled the question, what deed of an oppressive enactment thereon?

But with all these executions and all their territed of an oppressive enactment thereon?

ble consequences, there is no abatement of the ed against the cause of the slave; and belong to the no case have the insurgents retired before, the community of oppression. Whoever is not for Woman's Rights is not for Human Rights. He is a tory, and not able prospect of successful opposition had appa rently gone. From Shaou-king-foo, they march ed north-west, with Hoe Alukh's band in company forty thousand strong.

> The following is an extract of a letter from Boston supercargo of a Canton ship to a friend in CANTON, July 3, 1855.

The Execution square is now more than four inches deep of thick, clotted, dried blood, and they say the smell is awful this hot weather. Mr. Heard went down the other morning, and saw 161 beheaded. There were four executioners only, and the time consumed in actually taking off the heads was just two minutes and a half! One hundred and sixty-one !- think of that! Yesterday mornand sixty-one:—think of that: Restering morning there were 300 beheaded, and in the afternoon 250! This morning, about 280 have been pitched into. This has been going on now pretty steadily for months. Mr. Morrison, the interpreter to the English Consulate, tells me he has seen some o them sitting down waiting their turn, very coolly eating Chinese gooseherries. They seem to care very little about it. Then all at these executions are a mere crucifice—lashed to a cross, and then hacked and cut to pieces. But it is awful to think how many of these poor fellows may be perfectly noceost of any crime of any kind, and may noceost of any crime of any kind, and hurried out fact, victims of private spite, and hurried out fact, victims of private spite. What a row there of the way to gratify malice is at home when one wan is of the way to gratify malice. What a row there is at home when one wan is to be hung! Think of hundreds and hundreds daily!

From The Friend of China, March 14th.

EXECUTION OF REBELS AT CANTON In our remarks on the retirement of the rebels Mr. Emerson began by referring to the ancient belief that women, being more impressible than men, are the index of the coming hour. This, he said, was his own belief. Any view or opinion cherished by women is a sign of coming revolution.

Man is the will, and woman the sentiment. In this ship of Humanity, the will is the rudder, and the sentiment the sell. When the resulting teles the please of respect to the clark of the control of two miles or so below the factories. The ground is oblong.

As we approached the execution ground, many were met with hands to their nostrils, or with their In this sense, Steele, speaking was covered with partially dried gore, the result of The law is not so much in fault after all. Women of his mistress, could say, that 'to have loved her was have rights—let them take them! Outrage public opinion: it is the only way the world advances. Public opinion: it is the only way the world advances. Public opinion: The life of woman is more relative than that of man.

But the starry crown of woman is in her affections. bloody sides. These were the coffins. Unconcern e general appearance of the soldiers an spectators, of whom, altogether, there may have been one hundred and fifty. The day was dull, a fresh breeze from the eastward carrying the stench away from foreigners, who, to the number of a ed admittance to the ton of or n, had obtain At 113 the first batch of ten prisoners arrived,

ters and character filled the hour. That was the com-mencement of modern society.

A third epoch was brought in by Swedenborg, who ets, slung with small cords, were carried on bam showed that sex ran through thought and nature. His boos on the shoulders of two men. As the prison-doctrines have given woman a feeling of public duty to the south. In a space of about 20 feet by bed of so long. It is a very cheap jest to regard woman as incapable—as the victim of her own temperament; though it has been indulged from Aristophanes to Rabelais, and from thesee down to Tennyson's poem and the American newspapers.

To come of the claims of women, the law has lent a sufficient for each—the head tumbling part when the law of the victim to reach—the head tumbling between the law of the victim to reach—the head tumbling between the law of the victim to reach—the head tumbling between the law of the victim to regard woman and refer to the two to be first cut in pieces were tied to the crosses. While looking at this frightening process, the execution commenced, and the two to be first cut in pieces were tied to the crosses. While looking at this frightening process, the execution commenced, and 20 or 30 must have been headless before we were aware of it. The only sound to be heard was a herrid cheep—cheep—cheep, as the knives fell. In four minutes the deenpitation was compl

It is very cheap wit that finds it droll for women to and then on the other victims commenced the It is said wemen are not qualified to vote by practical experience. But it is strange if they cannot vote as were insensible to pain; but they were not dead. The knife was then stuck into the abdomen, which nocent citizen has a man at the polls to put a ticket in his hand, tell him that is his party's ticket, and the innocent citizen puts it in the ballot bex trustingly. If the brutal ignorance of the thousands of emigrants in our cities is allowed to vote, it seems only fair the higher aspirations of the purest part of the community should have a vote too.

As for the charge that women will be contaminated by mingling in politics, that is only an accusation against society, and shows how barbarous we are.

Women, probably, as a body, do not want those privileges; but we have no right to notice this. It is our dety to purge our laws of every relic of barbarism.

Mr. E. remarked that there was no occasion to say in Mr. E. remarked that there was no occasion to say in this connection, or with any reference to this movement, that a mesculine woman was not strong. But every noble, gentle feeling will be felt through the next thousand years.

The slavery of women happened when men were ing of the flesh over the eyes, being most horrible.

TRE. PARTINGTON ON THE BABY SHOW Were these three driblets born at a birth; sked Mrs. Partington at the baby show, as ale looked at the three fat children on the platform. Vol. Wood blandly informed her they were not. I declare, said she, 'I should like to know how here.

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I declare, said she, 'I should like to know how hey were brought up, for they are so heavy, they ould not have been brought up by hand—it must ave been done by a steam engine.' The Colonel formed her they had been brought up by a rail. oad train. 'Where are the quadrupeds' ars. P. looking for the quatrain. 'The or to end to the quatrain. They have not come yet, was the reply, they will come here no-morrow.' The old lady looked at her informant eritically. 'And how do you know so well, and he, when they will come? These things are not as we say, but babies are born as the pleases God.

They can't be born by order as the pleases God. 't be born by order any how." They can't be born by order any how. She was informed that they were coming the next day by railroad, and not to be born next day, as she endently thought. She gave an extended "Ob-he like a cypher laid out, (c.) and turned be altention to the singular babies on the platforms. Dear creatures, said she, tapping her box genly, the a great pity it is that these little beautiful. what a great pity it is that these little habes should grow up to be very common what a great pity it is that these little beautiful babes should grow up to be very common looking men and women. She gazed upon the parants of the children and sighed as she spoke, but be reflection was interrupted by a joggle of her elbew which sent her snuff-box rolling upon the floor. A large gentleman put his foot upon it to stopit, and the crushed papier mache sent up a fragrants. large gentiuman has been up a fragrantice, the crushed papier mache sent up a fragrantice, as a sneezy ovation to the scene. He was explit from the hall shortly afterwards for teasing one. the fat boys with a stick, after making one of the babies cry by making up faces at it.—Post.

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nics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipeds, va-ons, sleighs, bats, balls, bcops, grace hope and pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, dissent games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of cleres web.) EXTRAS.

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NISHED BY THE PUPIL, (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Car

tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, we ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be phish All pupils must come provided with pieces of cleth

corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree it piece their clothes unless this is done. Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals.

A MARTED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE SECTIVE. For Circulars, containing

se address the Principals. March 30. IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair Dyeing

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Her chemical researches have developed an init ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a d looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for ren complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast commentated to favor. For all her compounds and their approachion she warrants satisfaction, or demands no particular to the compounds of the compound of the compounds of the compound of the compound of the compounds of the compound of the compoun Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, a at her room, which will be open from 8, A.M., wi P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewier.

which can be seen by those who desire. PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEAR PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRANSILVANCE OF 1855—a pamphlet of 96 pages, just issued, lice braces—1, Minutes of the Meeting; 2, lis Testimosis of the Meeting; 2, lis Testimosis and Prevention of Crime, and the Wrongs of the dians;) 3, lis correspondence, (including letters for discounting the manner of the Meeting). G. Whittier, W. L. Garrison, Paulina W. Bayis, Er. Buckingham, and others;) 4. Its Exposition of Sec. J. G. Whitfier, W. L. Garrison, Paulina and E. Buckingham, and others; 14. Its Exposition timents. Also, an account of the Delication Longwood Meeting-House, and two Discourses dore Parker—ene of 'The Delights of Piety, other of 'The Relation between the Ecclesias ons and the Religious Consciousn

ican People.'

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